



Child and Family Tracker

Tracking the Socio-Economic
Impact of COVID-19 on
Children and Families in
Nepal

unicef 
for every child

Sixth Periodic Household Survey Findings, January 2021

Survey Design

- **Dynamic and periodic telephonic survey and interactive voice responses** with follow up questions.
- Sample size: **6,513 households** with children. Households are selected through random and purposive sampling. Covers **80+% of municipalities** (616).
- Sample remains **nationally and provincially representative** of households with children.
- Interviewed **caregivers**: 48% Male and 51% Female

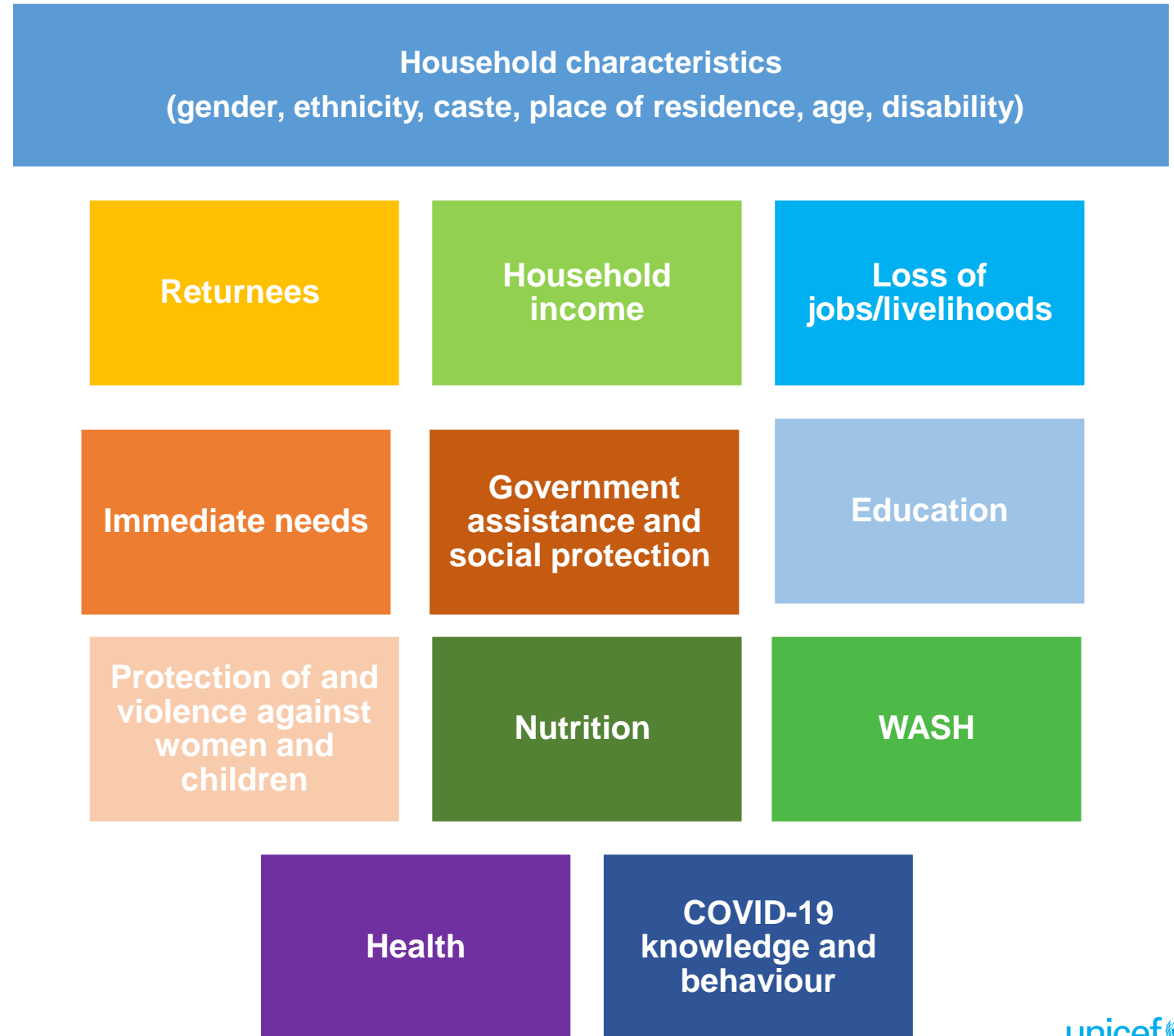
Dates, Sample Sizes & Variables

Dates	Sample Size	# Variables
17 May to 30 May 2020	7655	332
01 July to 11 July 2020	6521	422
11 Aug to 20 Aug 2020	6675	310
29 Sep to 06 Oct 2020	6588	418
21 Dec to 31 Dec 2020	6384	459
26 Jan to 05 Feb 2021	6513	622

Content

- This is the **sixth** in a series of periodic household surveys to track the socio-economic multi-sectoral impact of COVID-19 on children and families in Nepal.

- Wherever possible the data have been triangulated with other sources of data



HIGHLIGHTS

Improvements noted in:

- Job losses, & incomes. However, incomes lagging employment and not yet back to levels observed in May 2020. 40% remain earning less than 10K per month and at risk of poverty.
- Children's dietary intake, households struggling for food,
- Difficulty in buying hygiene products
- Confidence about sending children back to school and availability of school materials
- Analysis shows that improvements are highly uneven and differentiated by background characteristics such as province, income, gender of head of household, disability status of the household, whether the household was struggling for food, ethnicity and type of residence.

Challenges remain about:

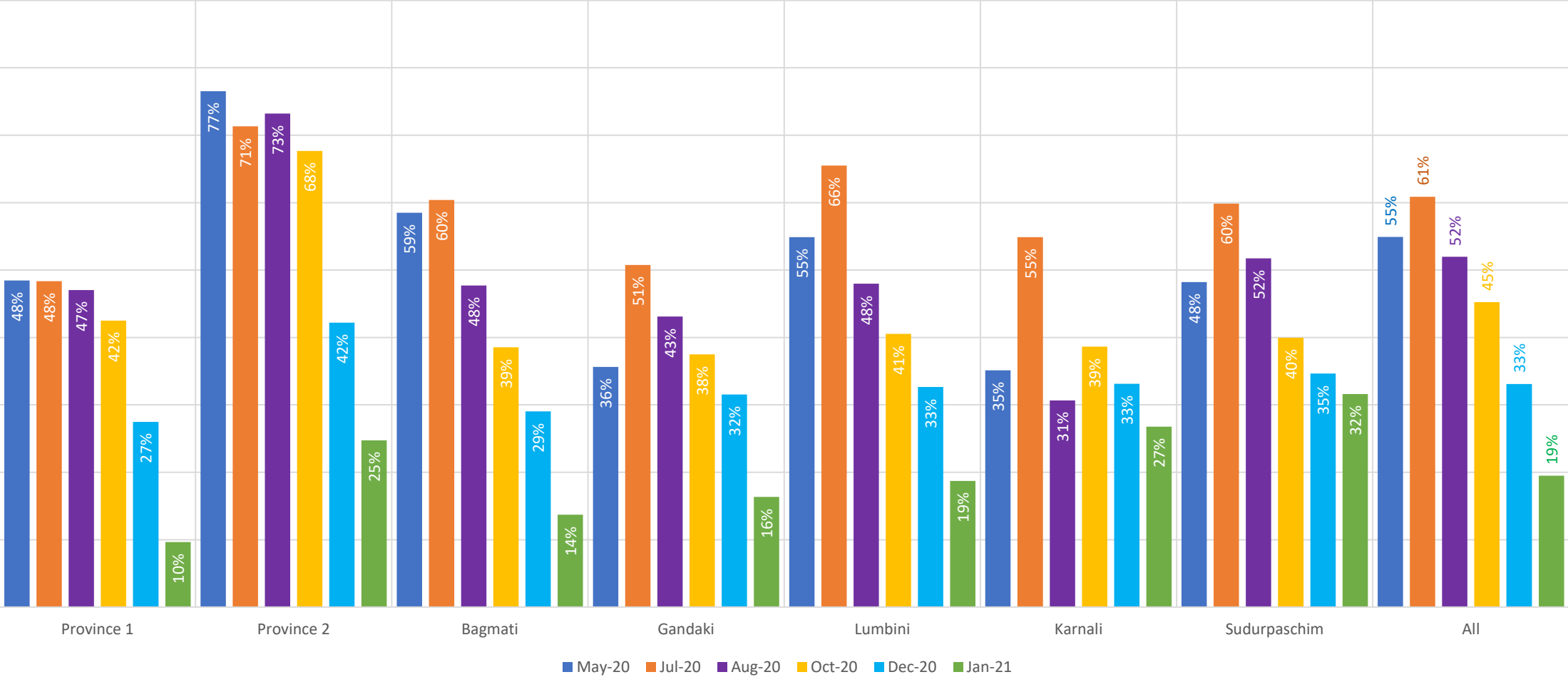
- Breastfeeding,
- Children becoming too thin and child illnesses,
- Protection and violence issues. Increase in violence against children. Concerns about elopement, trafficking and child labour
- Decreased perception of Covid-19 risk and risky behaviour in relation to safety measures (for COVID-19).
- These outcomes also vary by background characteristics. Concerns remain for those who were without jobs, struggling for food and/or stuck in the lowest income groups for several rounds

Despite improvements, children continue to face multiple challenges

Background characteristics

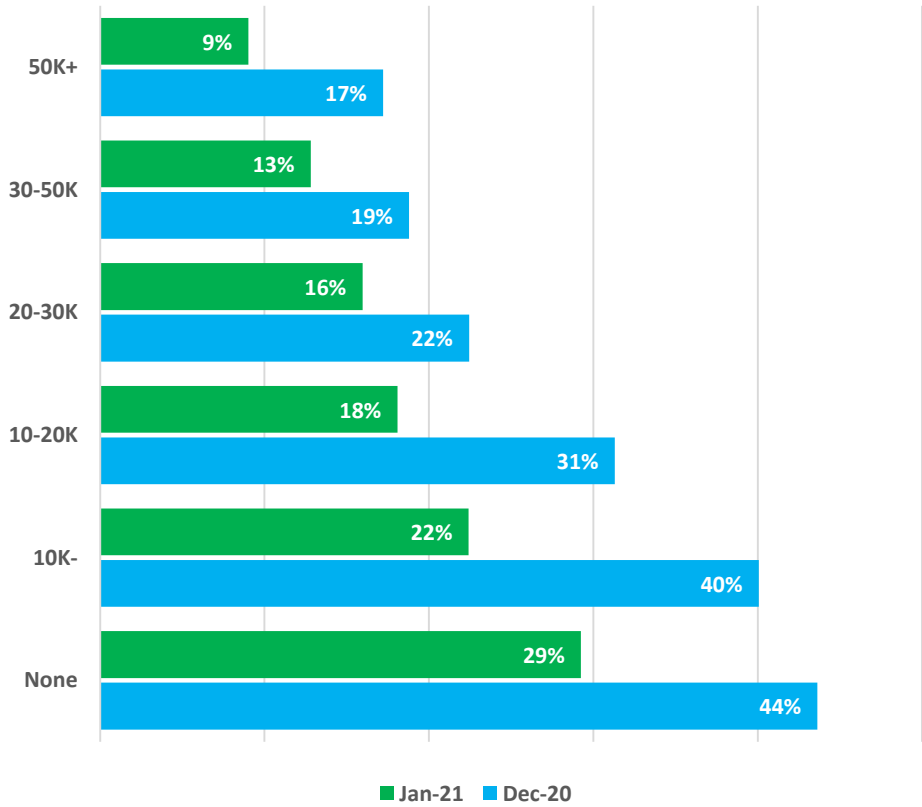


BACKGROUND: Improving trend observed in jobs/livelihoods losses since July in all provinces. Reported job/livelihoods losses were 19% in Jan 2021 compared to 61% in July and 55% in May 2020

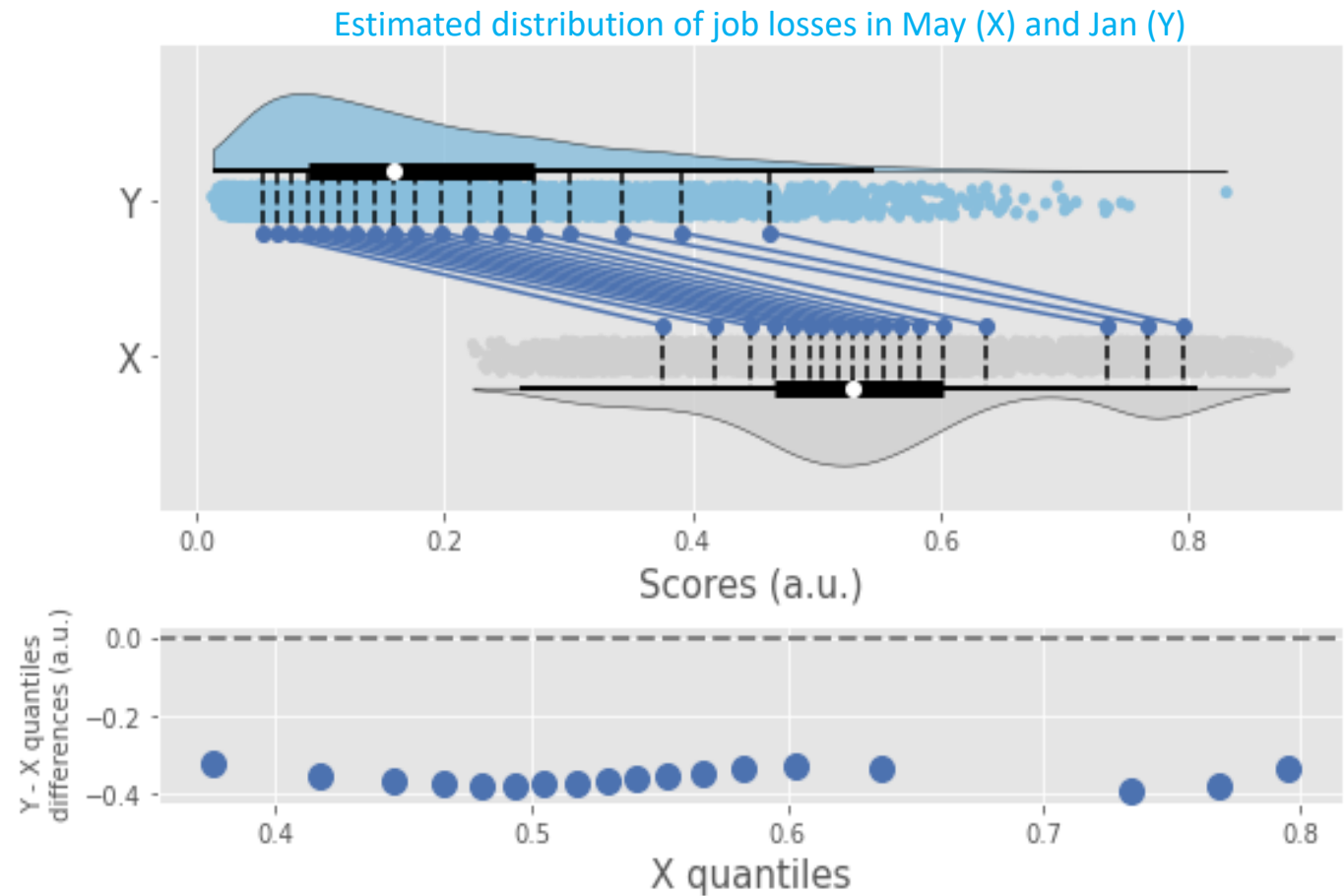


Distribution of respondents reporting jobs/livelihood losses by Province and Survey

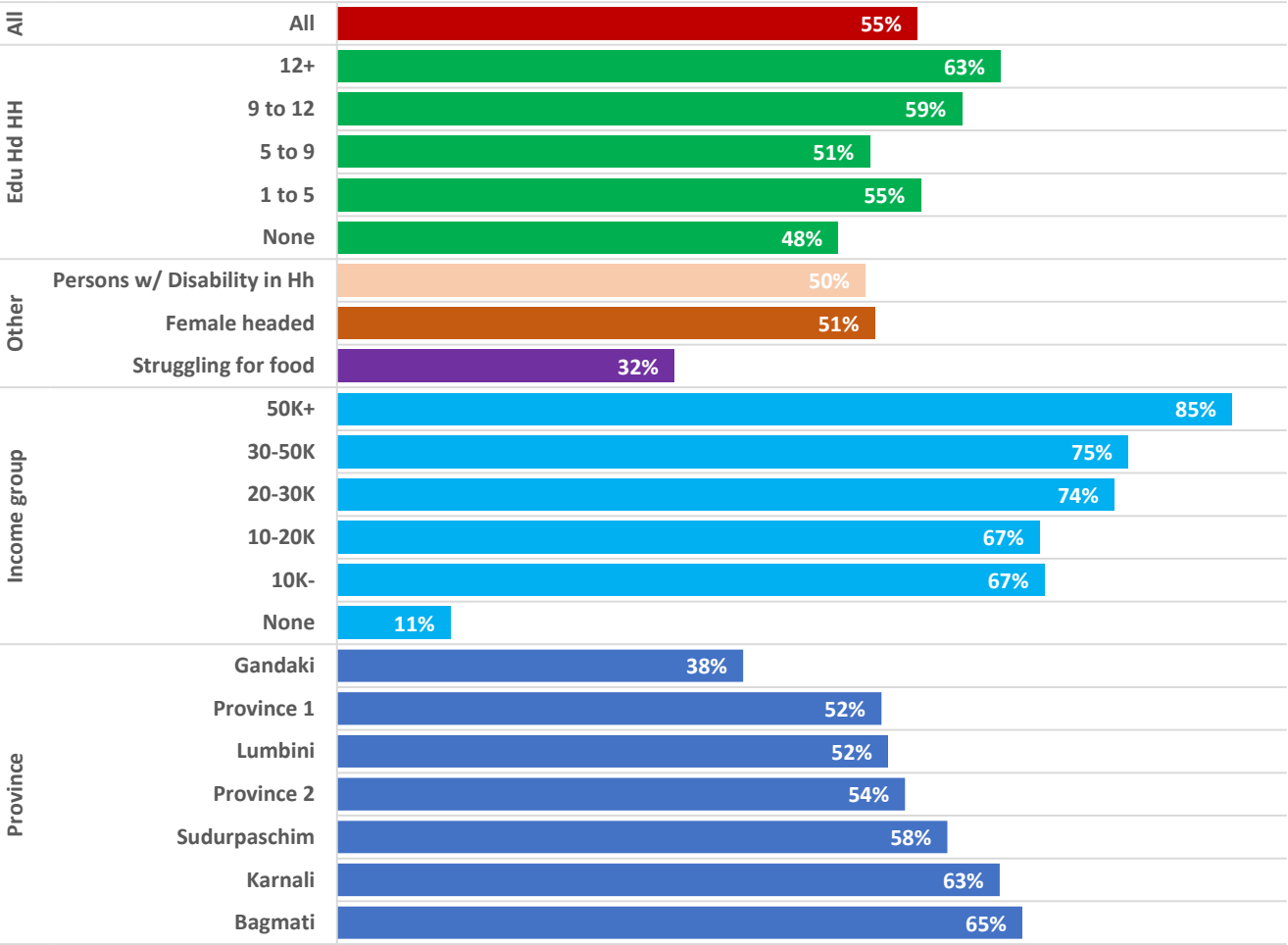
BACKGROUND: Uneven recovery in job losses across income groups and different job loss quantiles. More than 1 in 5 HH in lower income groups suffered job/livelihood losses in Jan. Compared to May there is an overall improvement in job losses but at different rates for different job loss quantiles



% reporting job losses by income group in Dec and Jan 21

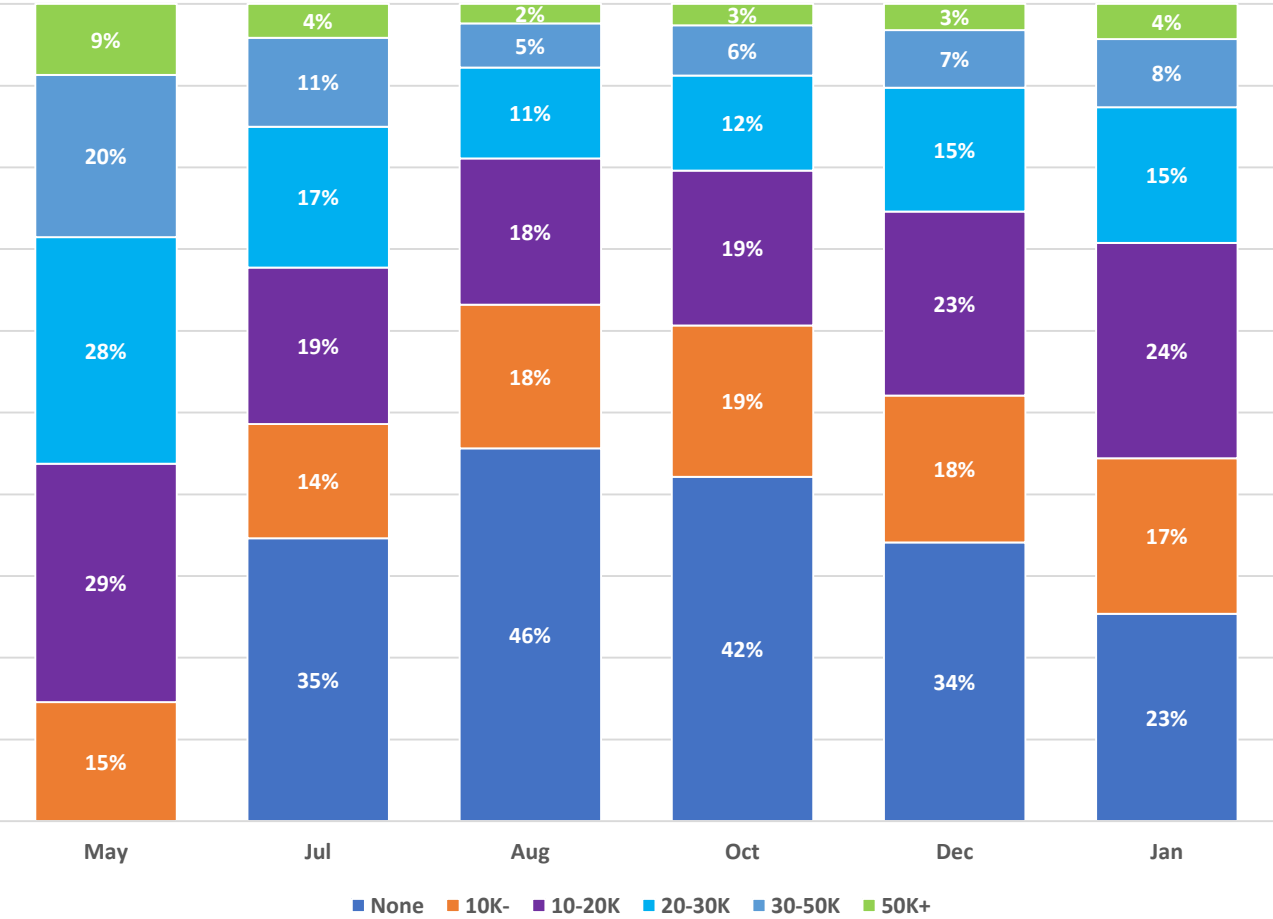


BACKGROUND: 55% respondents reported someone in the HH had found a job in the last month. Only 32% of families struggling to provide food reported their HH was successful in finding job. Respondents from Gandaki, lowest income group, struggling for food, having persons with disability living in the household, being female headed, and living in households where the head has no education are least likely to be able to have reported finding jobs

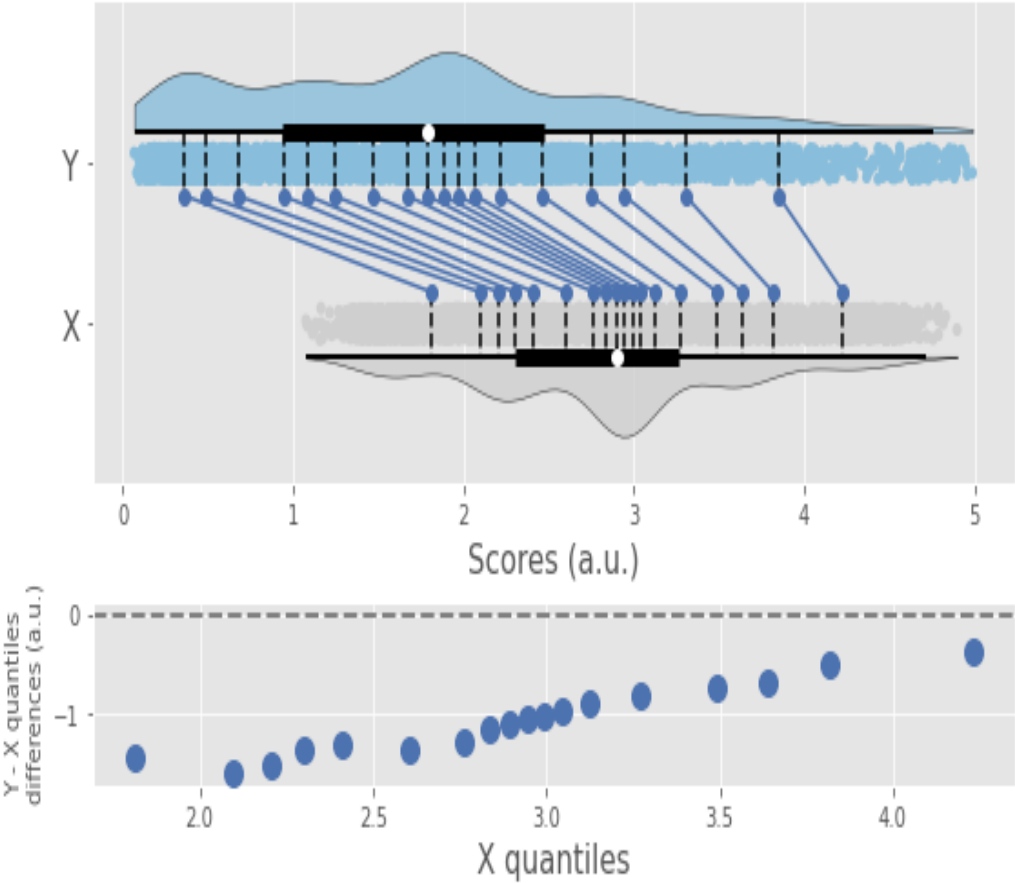


% reporting someone in HH had found jobs and its variation (Jan 2021)

BACKGROUND: Reported income distribution shows continued recovery since August – but 40% Hhs still at risk of poverty and incomes have not yet caught up to levels observed in May. However, upper income quantiles have recovered far stronger than lower income quantiles.

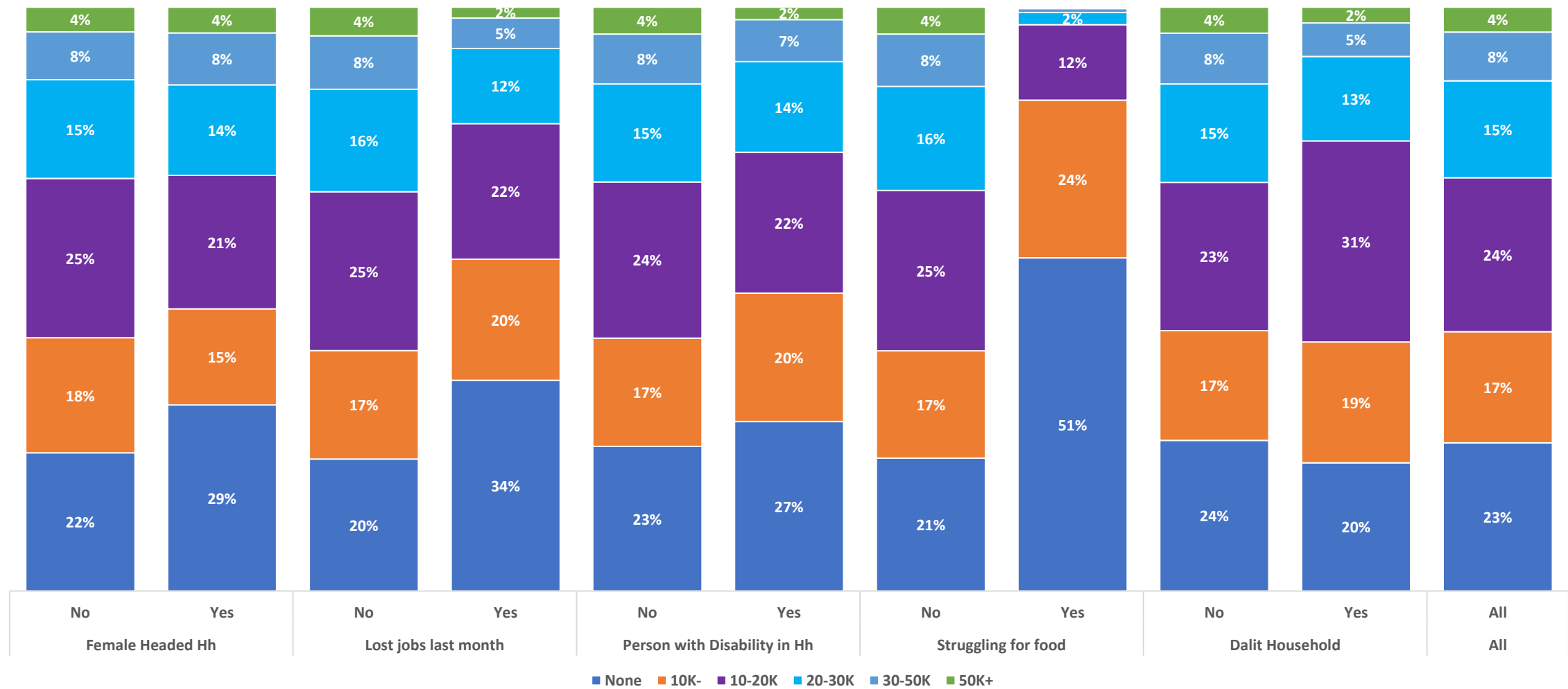


Distribution of respondents across income groups (May-Jan)

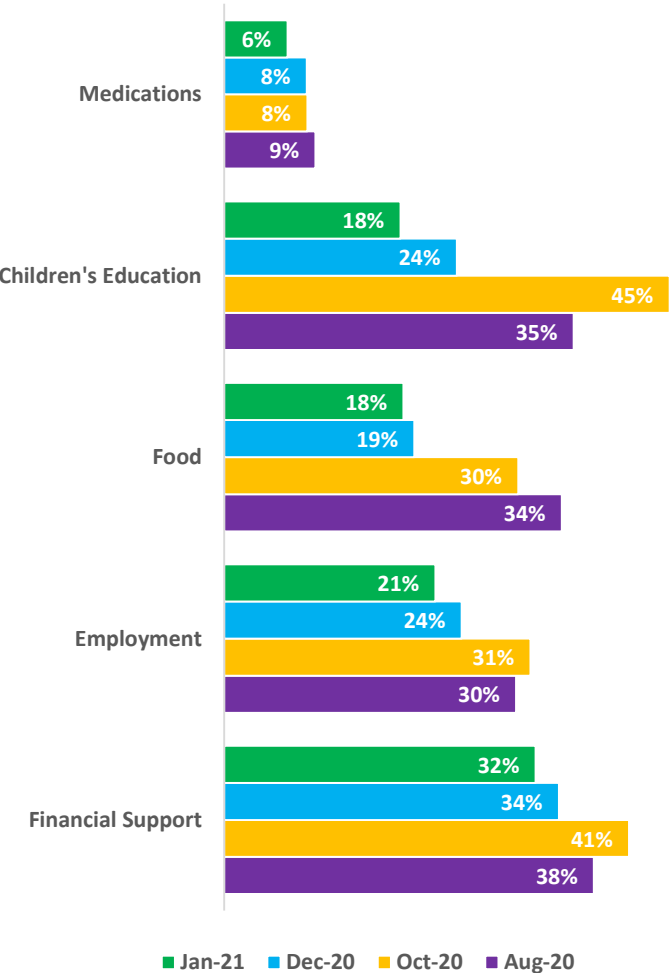


Estimated income distribution in May (X) and Jan (Y)

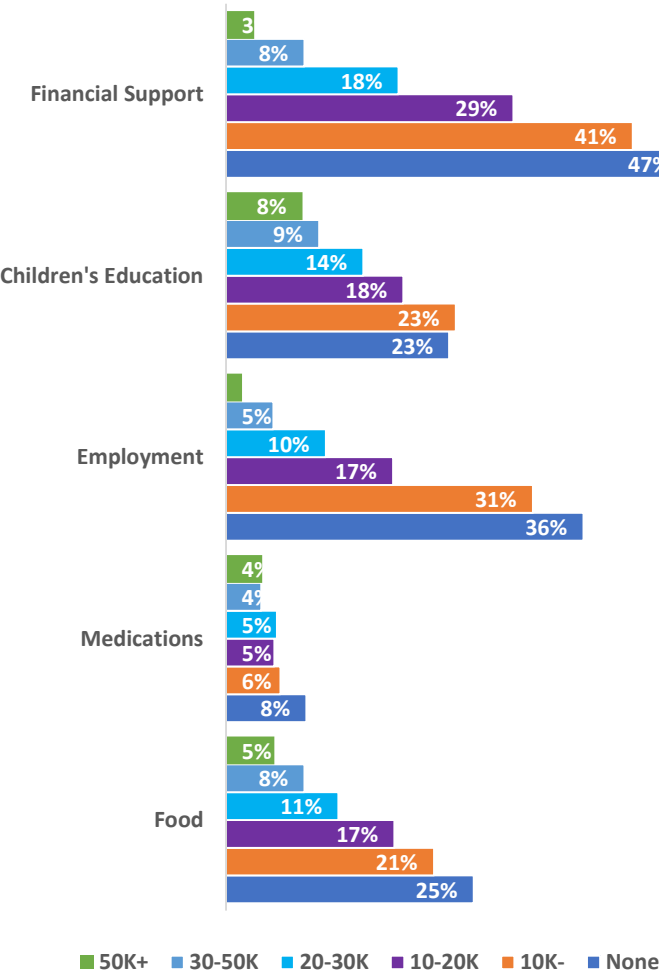
BACKGROUND: Uneven and slow recovery of HH incomes. More than half of HH struggling for food had no earnings and 75% reported less than 10K earnings the previous month. Households where members have lost jobs, households with PWDs and female headed households most likely to be earning none or less than 10K.



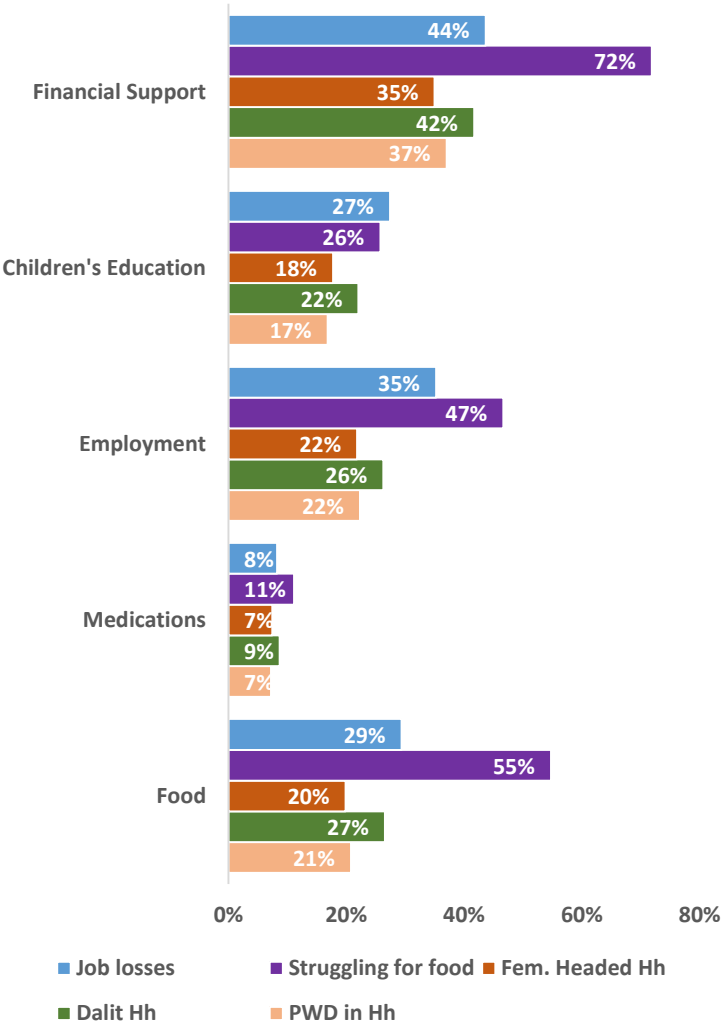
BACKGROUND: Top 4 needs reported in Jan were financial support (32%), employment (21%), food (18%) & children's education (18%). Upper income groups are least likely to report any of these needs while respondents reporting job losses



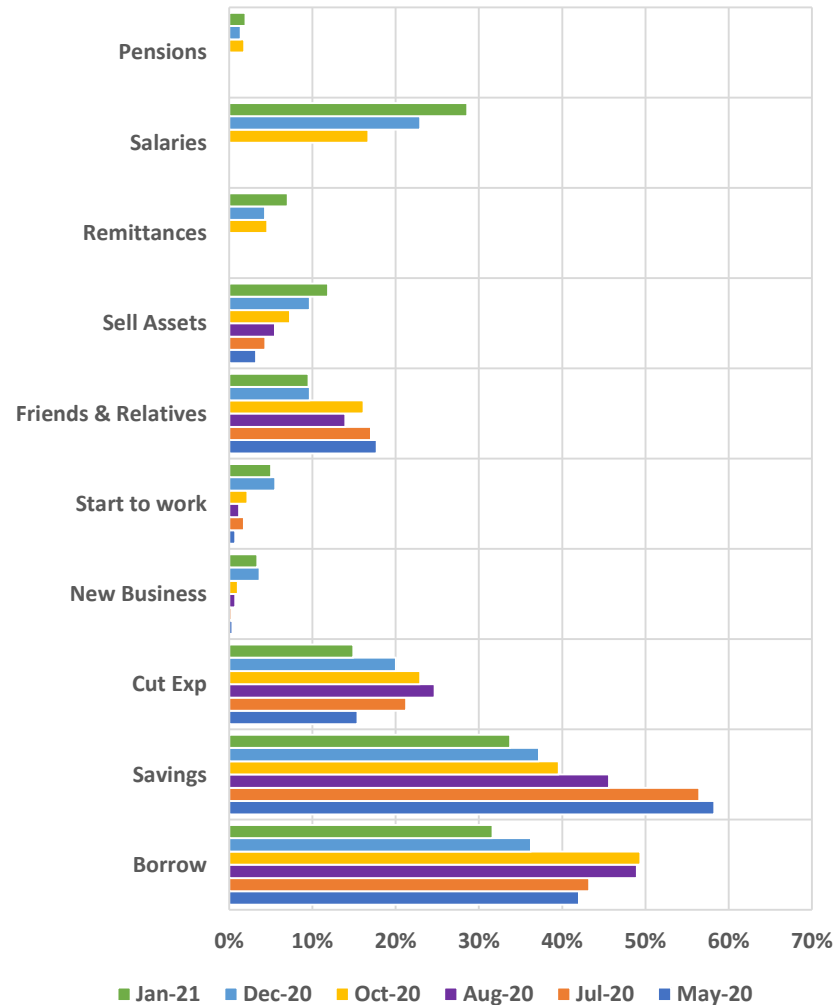
Percentage reporting yes for each category of household needs



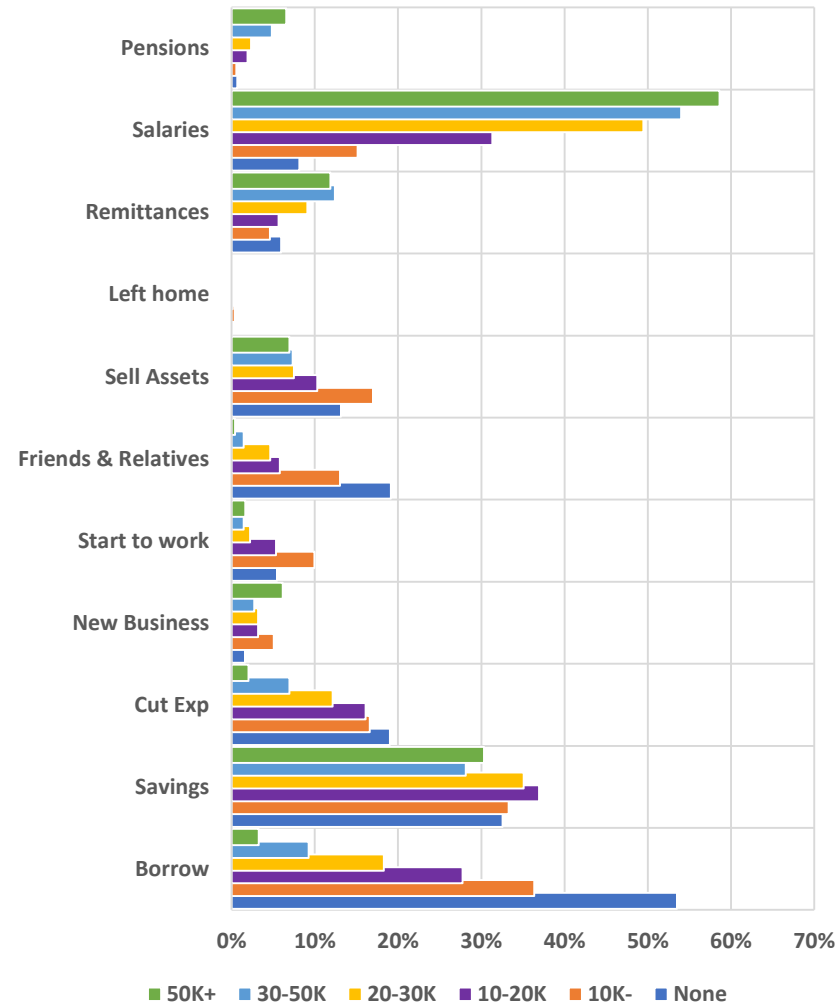
Breakdown of top household immediate needs by income group and background characteristics



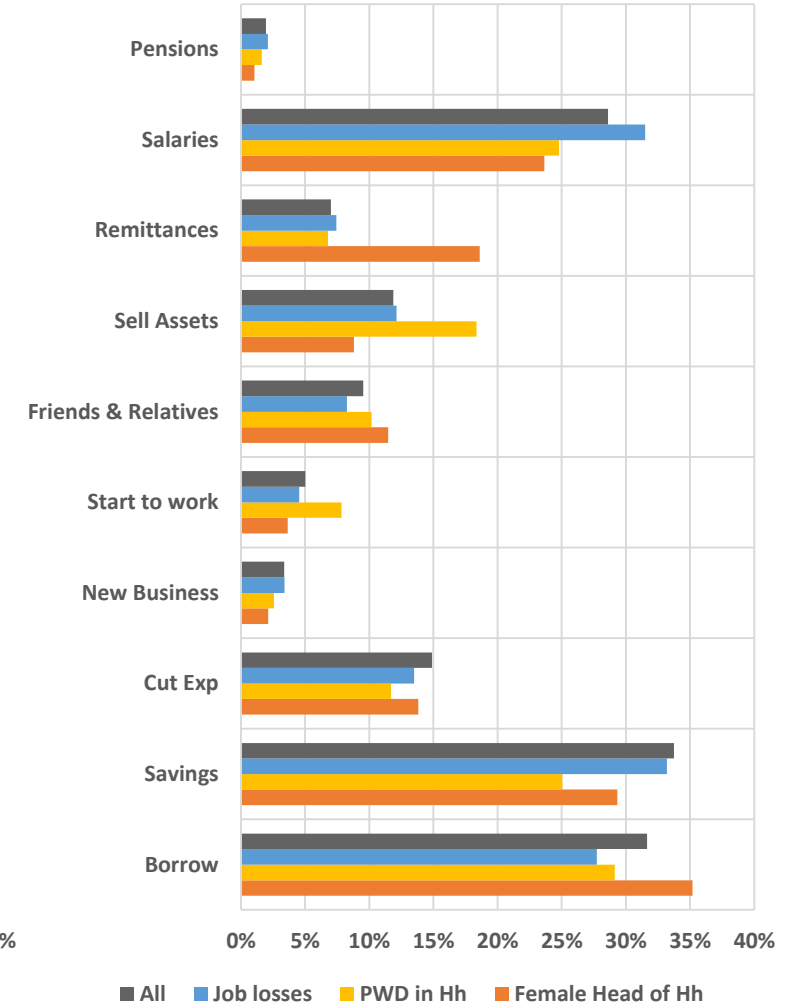
BACKGROUND: Financial coping behaviour shows more diversification compared to other rounds with a strong income dimension as upper income groups are showing more reliance on salaries, pensions and remittances and least reliant on borrowing. Female headed households tend to borrow more, but are also reliant on remittances and salaries.



Reported coping mechanisms by Survey

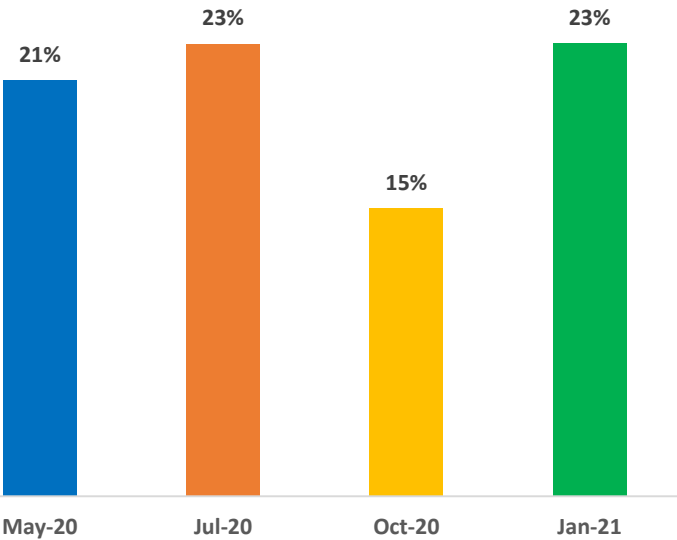
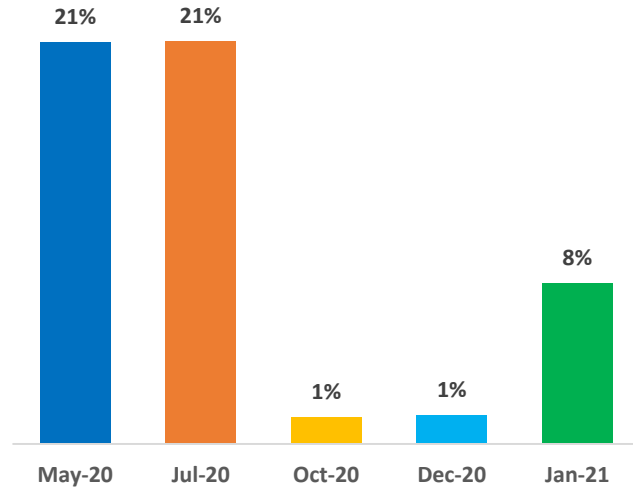


Reported coping mechanisms in Dec by income group

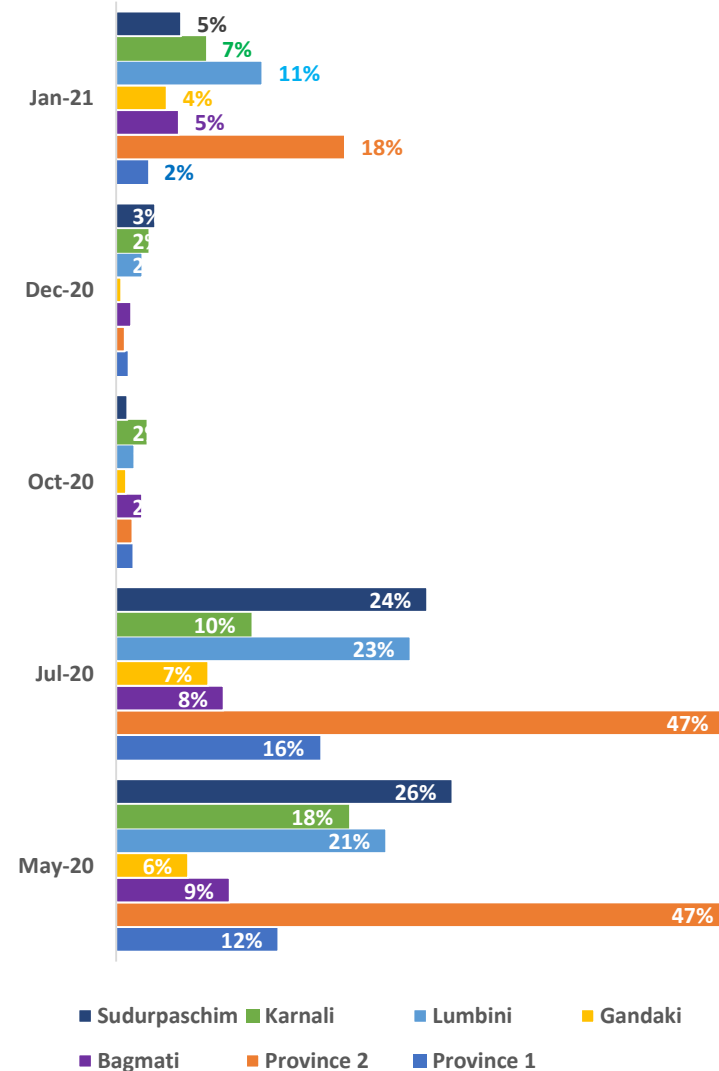


Variation in coping mechanisms by characteristics

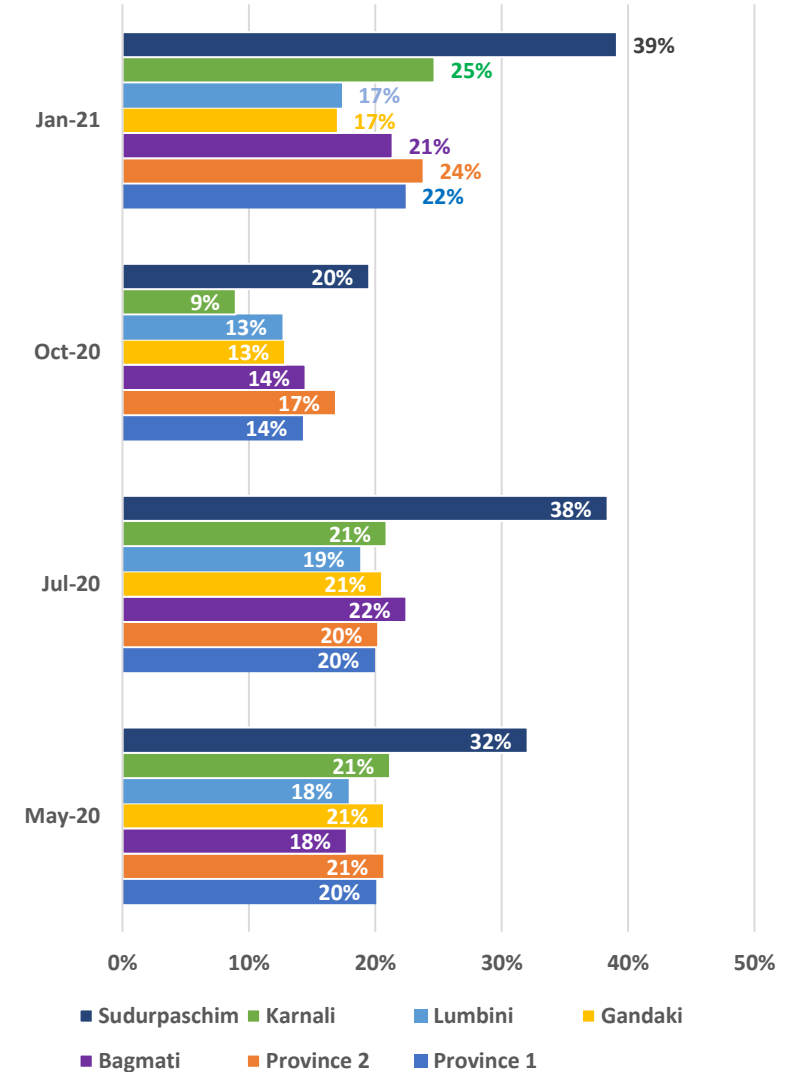
BACKGROUND: January saw an increase in respondents reporting receiving any form of government assistance to 8%. There was also an increase in the percent reporting having received Social Security Assistance (SSA) to 23%. Respondents from Province 2 were the most likely to report receiving government assistance while respondents from Sudurpaschim were the most likely to report receiving SSAs.



Percent receiving any assistance (Top) and receiving SSA (Bottom)

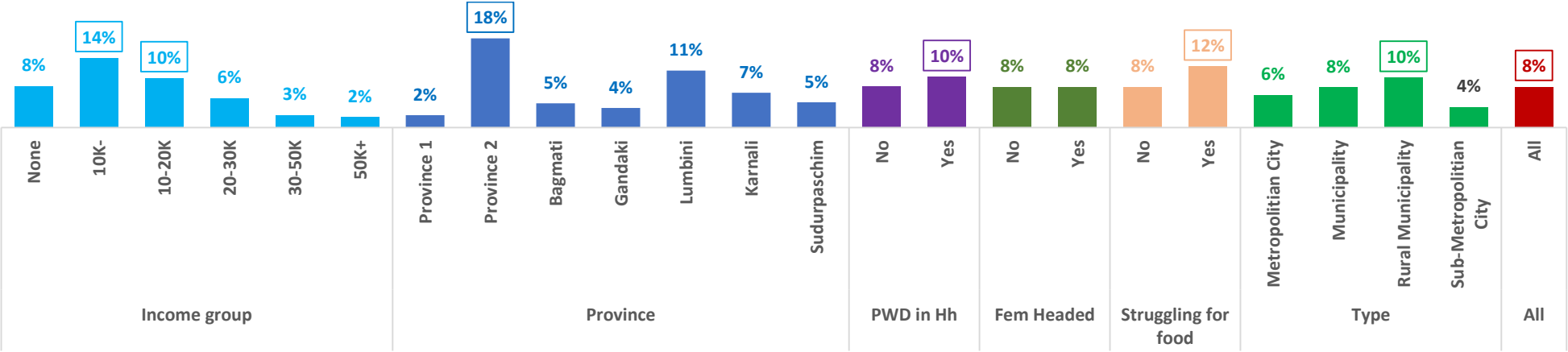


Percent receiving any assistance by Province

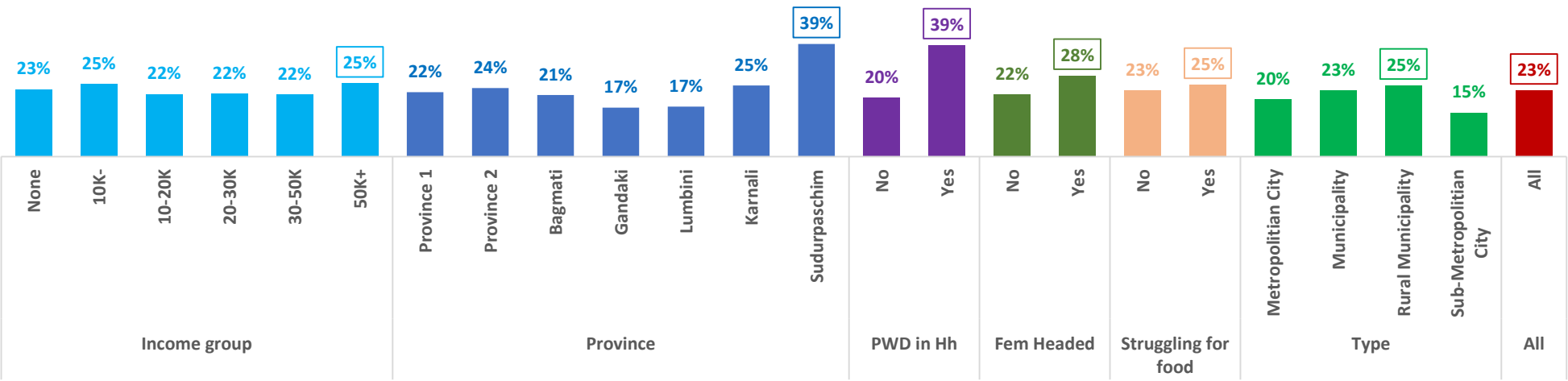


Percent receiving SSA by Province

BACKGROUND: Examining receipt of government assistance and SSAs - Respondents from lower income groups, from Province 2, having persons with disability in the house as well as those in rural municipalities are more likely to declare receiving some form of assistance from the government. Respondents from Sudurpaschim, those having persons with disability in the house, female headed are most likely to report SSAs (any).

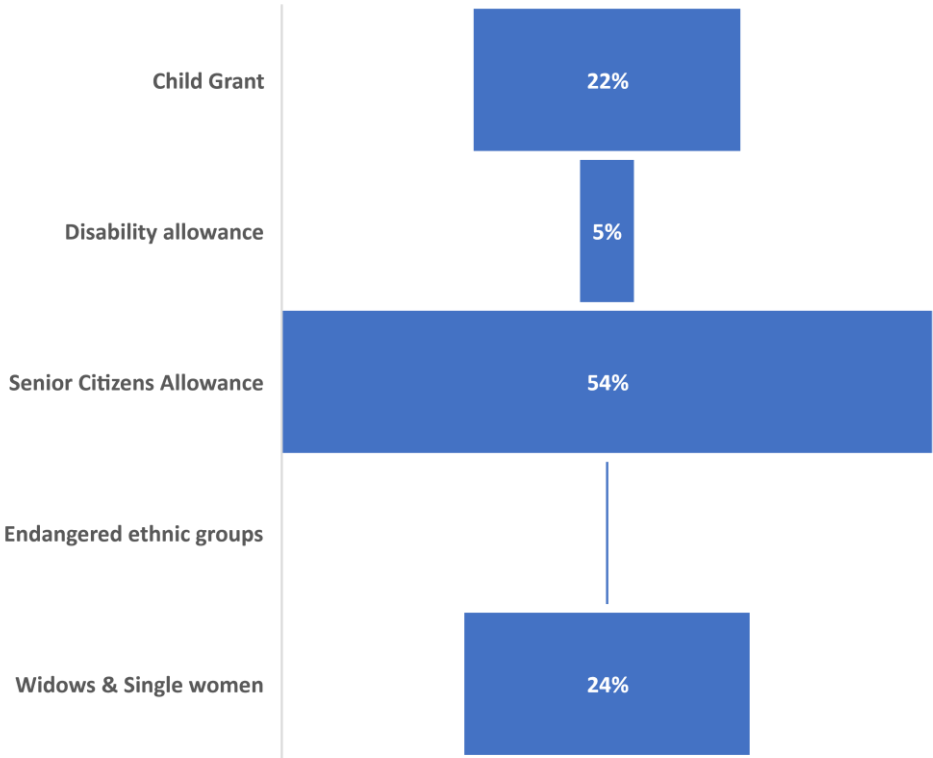


Percent receiving any government assistance by different characteristics

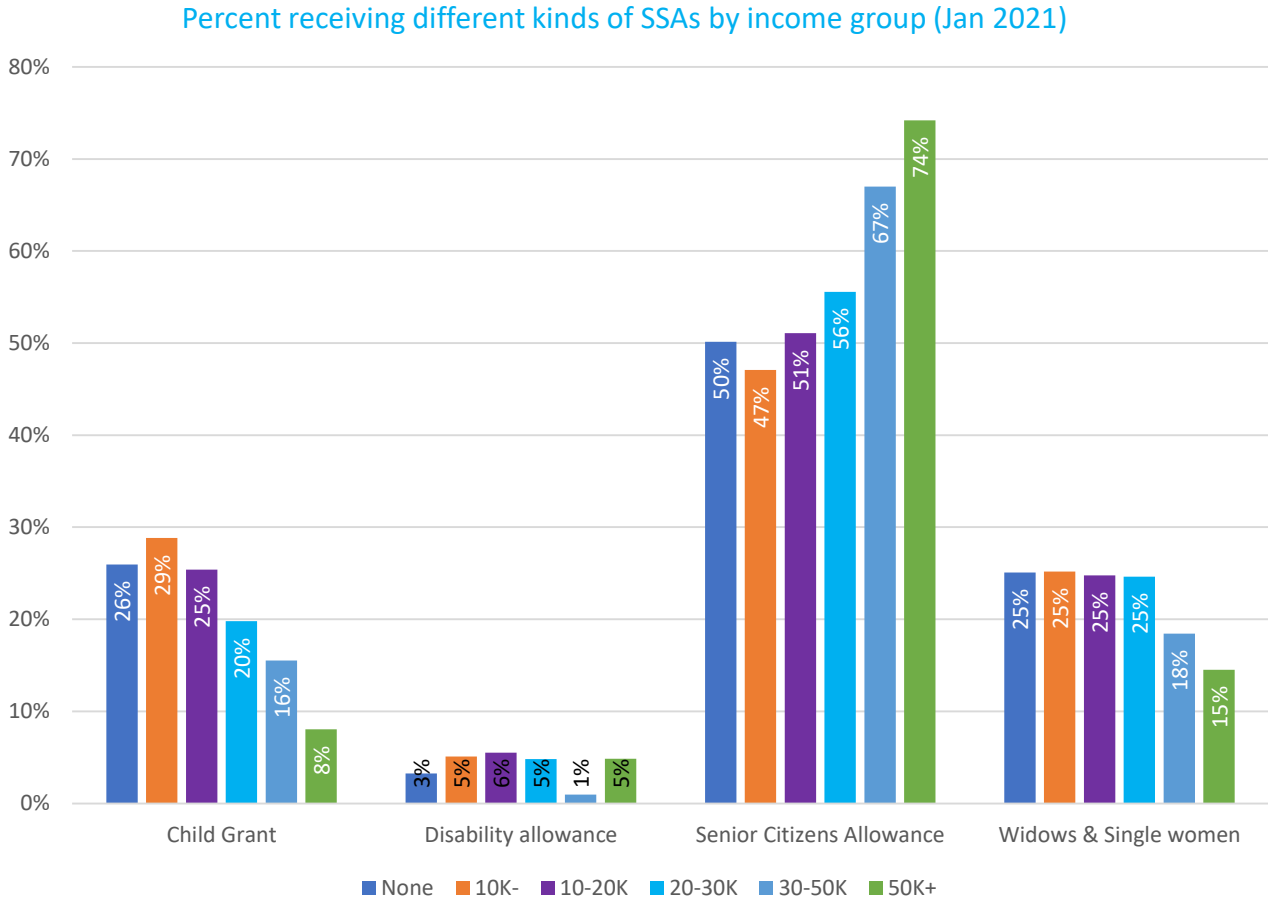


Percent receiving any Social Security Allowances by different characteristics

BACKGROUND: 23% of HH reported receiving any form of SSAs in Jan 21. Of these, more than half received Senior Citizens Allowances, 24% received widows and single women while 22% received child grants. 5% HH reported receiving a disability allowance. Examining the income distribution of HH receiving different types of SSAs shows child grants to be the most progressive.

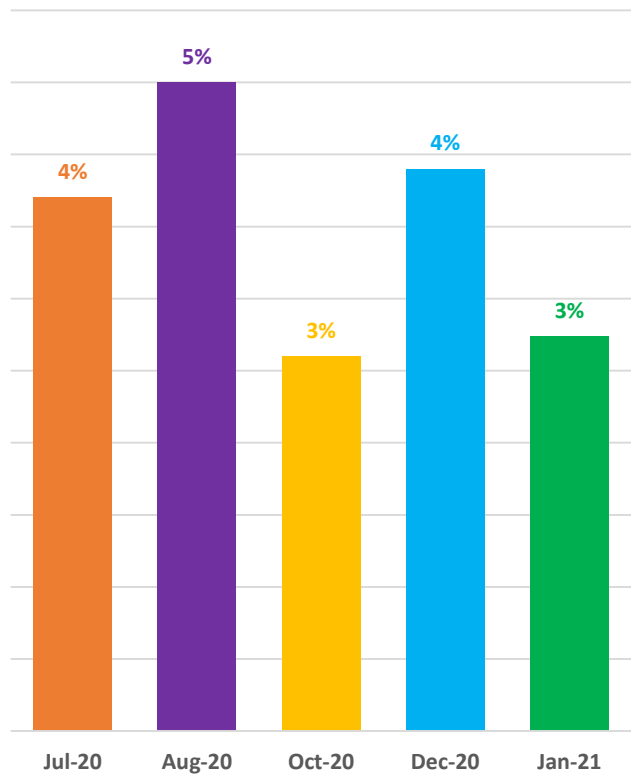


Percent receiving different kinds of SSAs (Jan 2021)

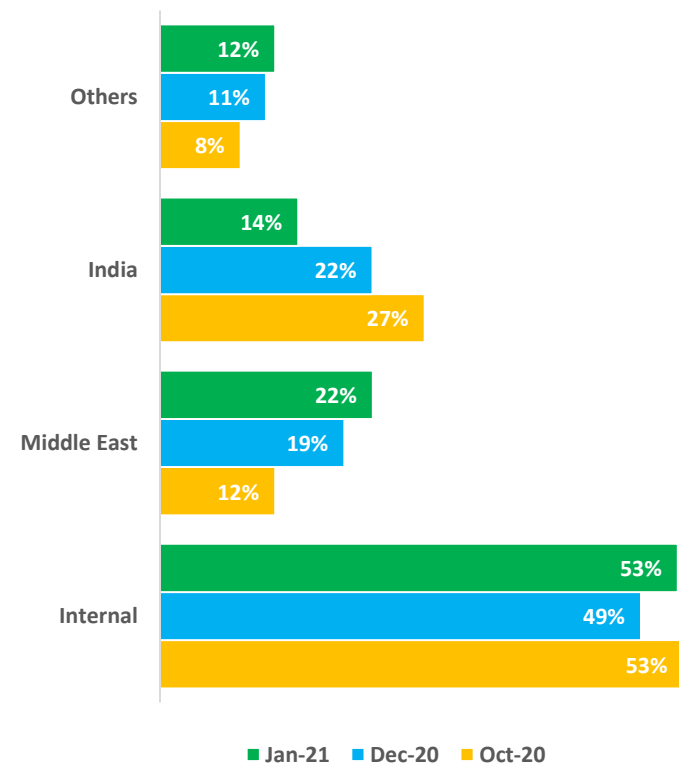


- 95% faced no difficulty
- 5% difficulty (travel multiple times as the main difficulty)

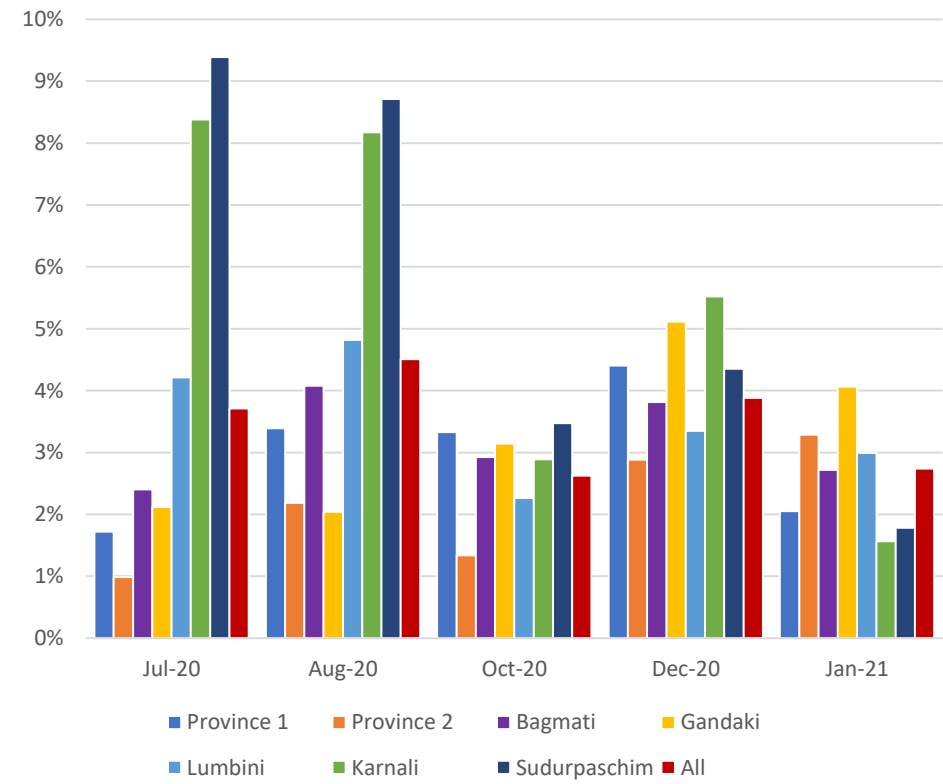
BACKGROUND: Decrease in share of respondents reporting returnees in Jan compared to Dec. Returnees continue to be mostly internal with an upward trend observed from the Mid-East and a downward trend for India. Highest shares of Hhs reporting returnees in Jan are from Gandaki, Province 2 and Lumbini – which marks a shift compared to earlier rounds



Percent of respondents reporting returnees



Distribution of returnees by source

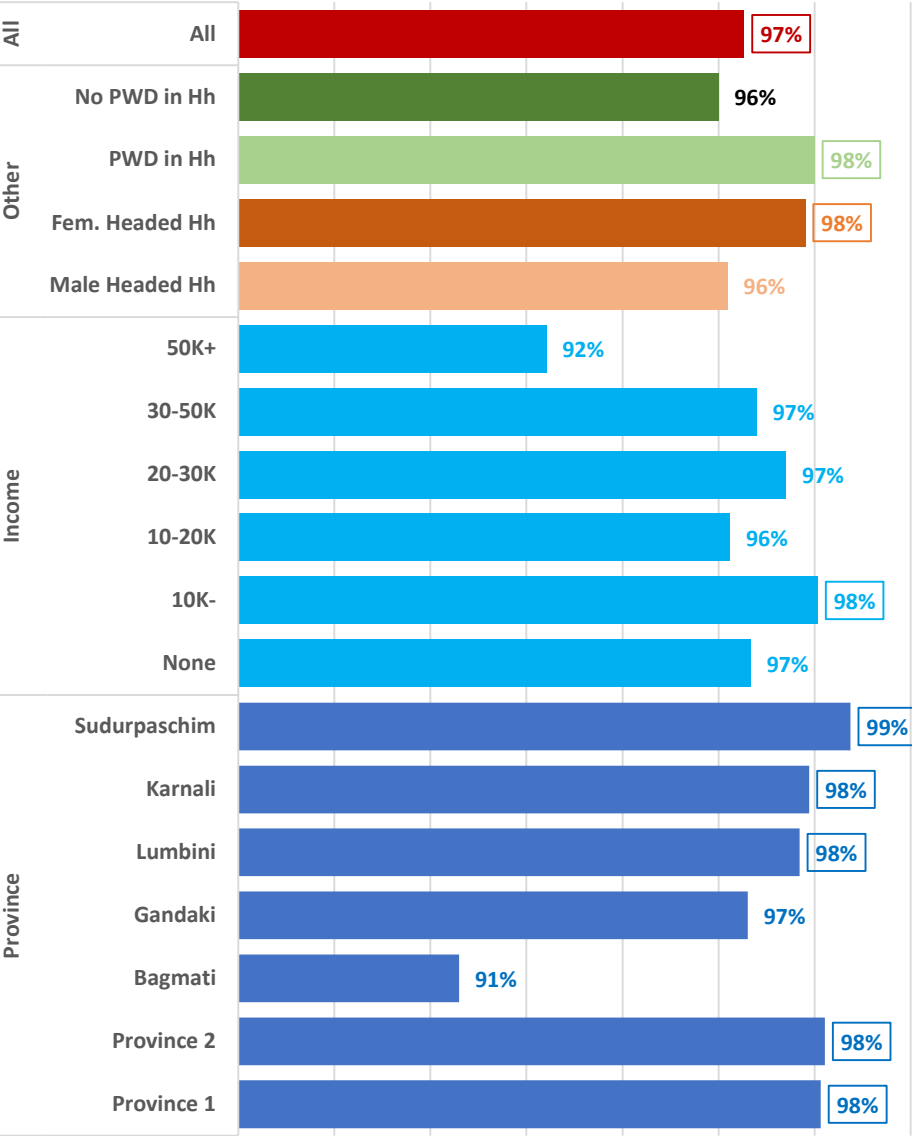


Distribution of returnees by province across surveys

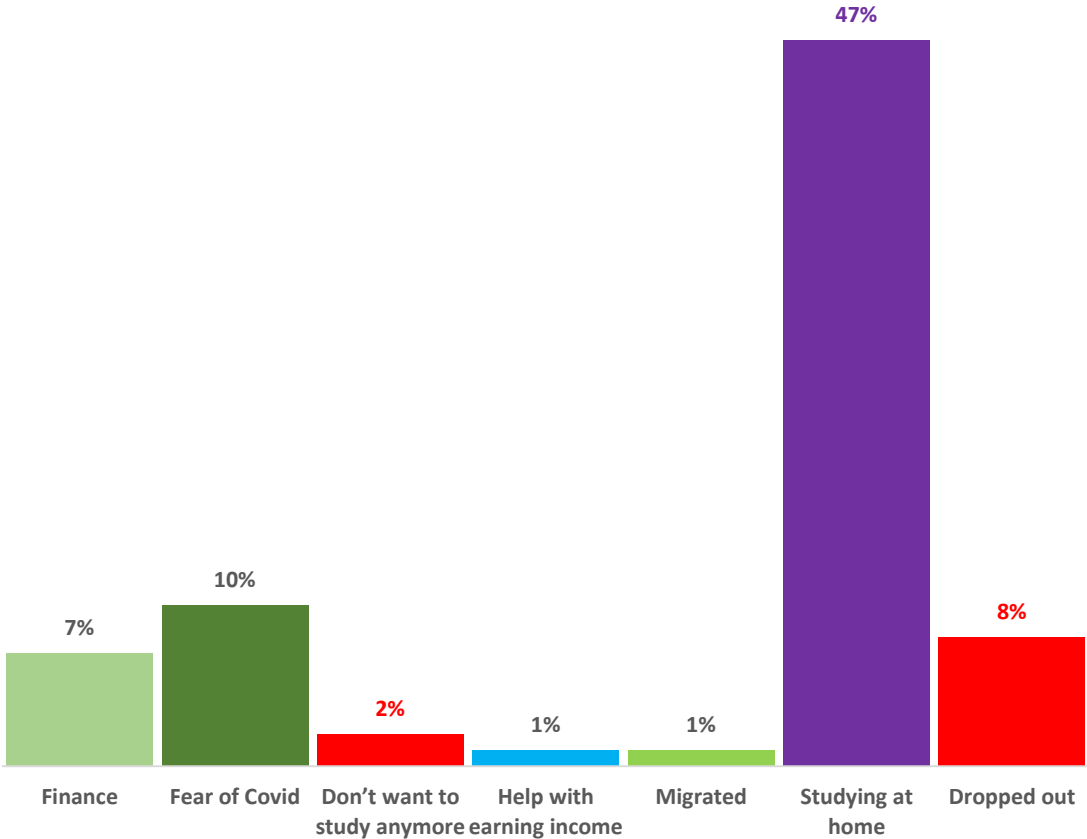
Education



EDUCATION: 97% respondents with school age children reported having children who go to school. Respondents from Bagmati and from the upper most income groups least likely to report having children who went to school. Studying at home was the most common reason for children not going to school.



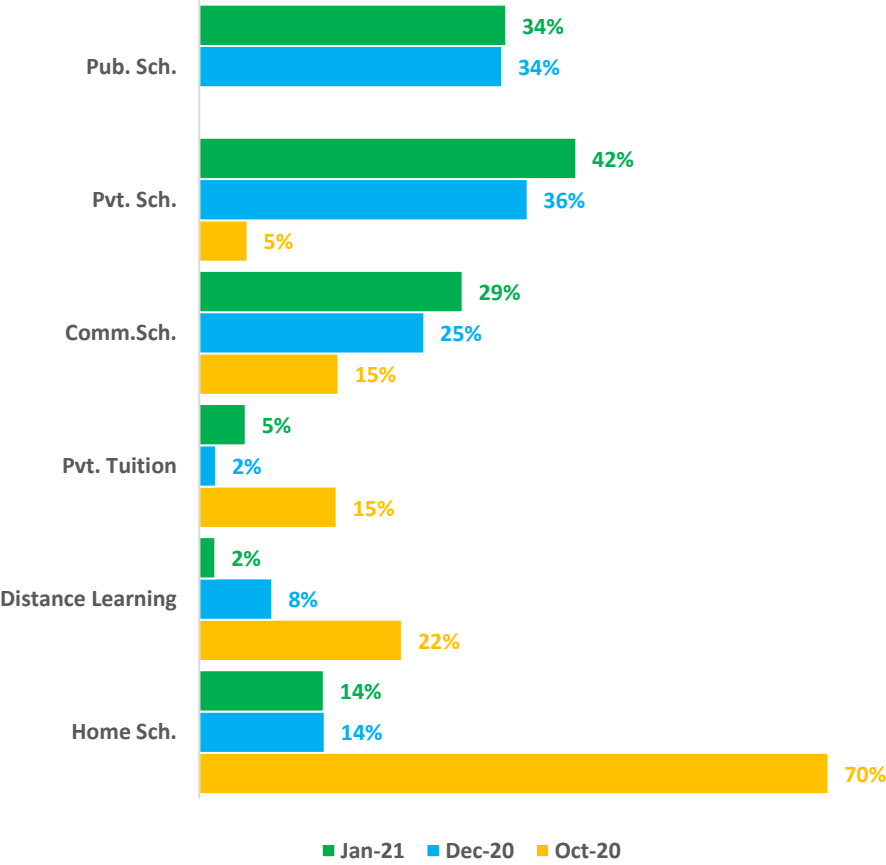
Per cent reporting children going to school (Jan 2021)



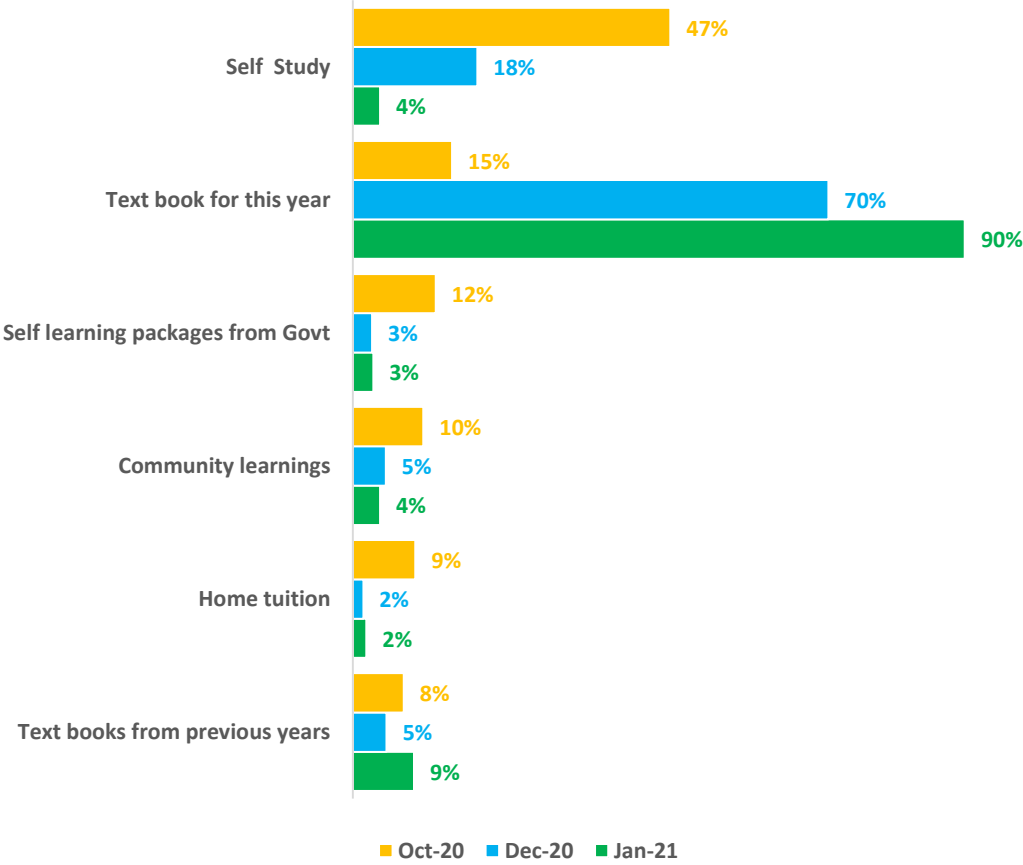
Reasons for not going to school (Jan 2021)

EDUCATION: Changes in where and how children are studying show an increase in community, private and public schools and a decrease in home and distant learning in tandem with an increase in the use of current years textbooks.

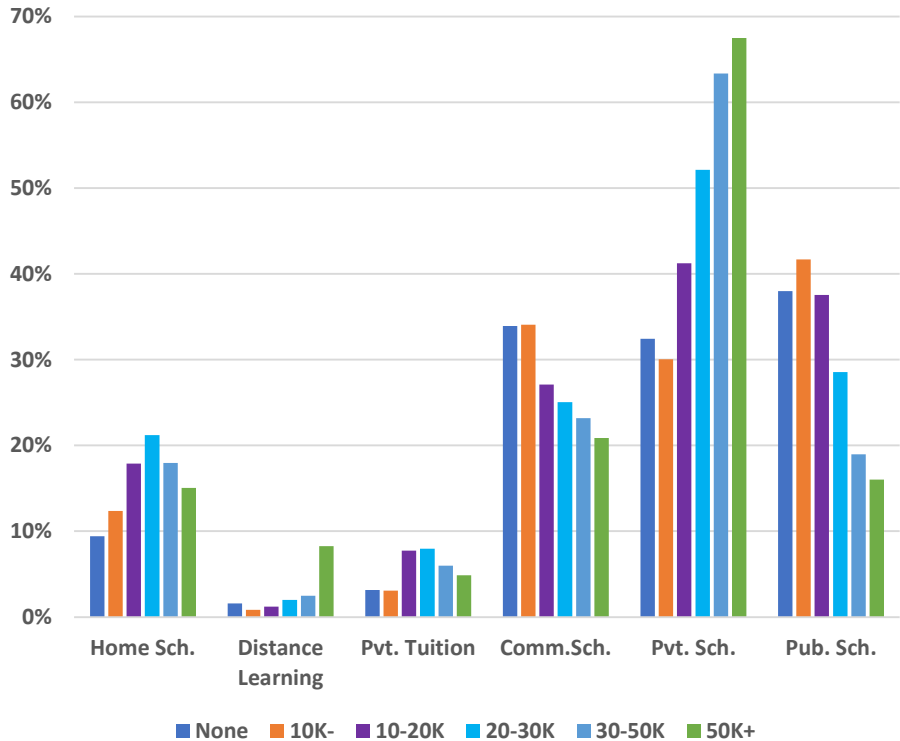
Comparing where children were studying Oct-Jan



Comparing how children were studying in Oct-Jan



EDUCATION: Income affects where children are studying. Comparing where children were studying and how reveals interesting patterns of usage. Children using distance learning from home most likely to use internet/online as a study medium. Similarly, children using private tuition would most likely be home tutored. The current years textbooks are the most widely used form of studying irrespective of where the child studied.

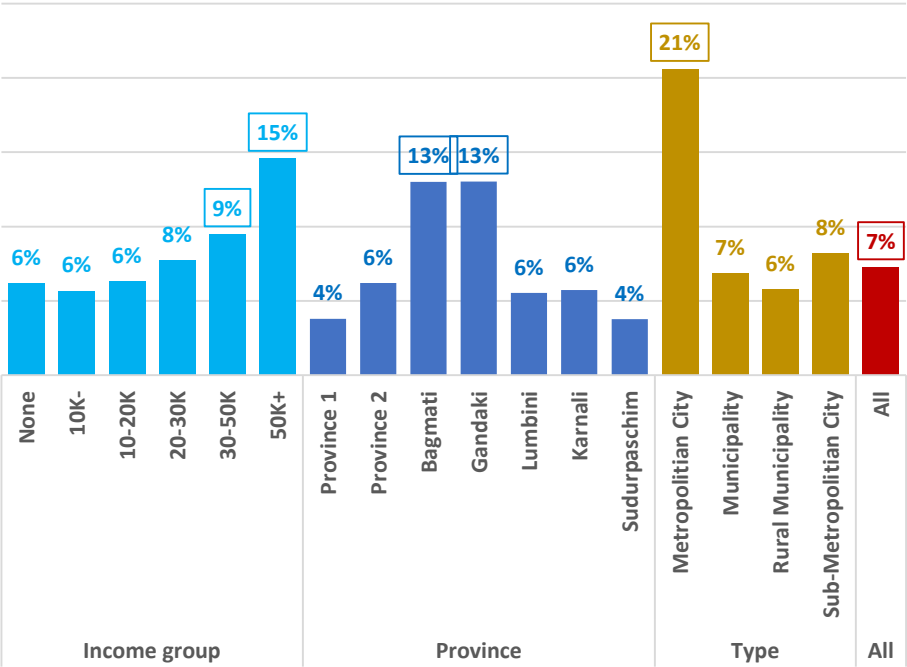


Where children were studying by income group

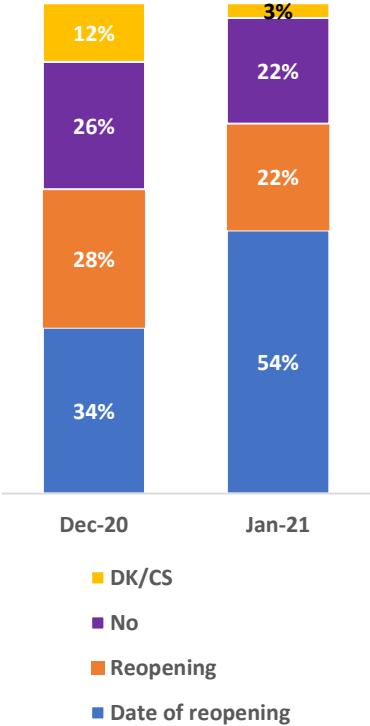
	Internet /Online	TV	Radio	Home Tuit	Comm. Learn	Tole Shiksha	Govt. self learning	Previous Yr Text Bk	Current Year Txt Bk	Self study other	Other
Home Schooled	3%	1%	1%	12%	1%	0%	2%	8%	97%	86%	0%
Dist. Learning at home	89%	6%	2%	4%	4%	2%	0%	4%	65%	23%	3%
Pvt. Tuition	5%	0%	0%	31%	9%	1%	3%	14%	94%	60%	0%
Comm. Sch	2%	1%	1%	1%	9%	2%	5%	17%	87%	24%	4%
Rel. Sch	7%	3%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	13%	87%	20%	3%
Pvt. Sch	7%	1%	0%	3%	4%	0%	2%	6%	90%	26%	5%
Pub. Sch	2%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	6%	94%	30%	2%

Where children were studying (rows) versus how they were studying (columns)

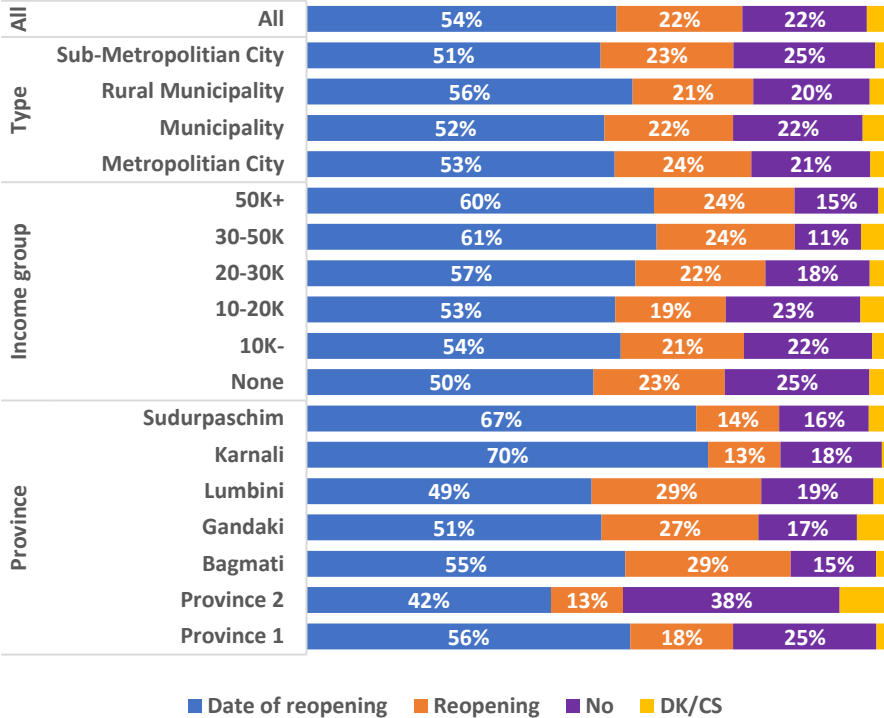
EDUCATION: 7% reported their children's schools offered distant learning facilities. Respondents from Metropolitan cities, top income groups and from Bagmati and Gandaki are more likely to report their children's schools offering distant learning. In Jan 76% of respondents were consulted about schools - date of reopening (54%) and reopening (22%). Respondents from Province 2 were the least likely to report not being consulted on any aspect. Overall, 84% of respondents who were consulted were satisfied with the consultations.



Offering Distant Learning currently (Jan 21)?

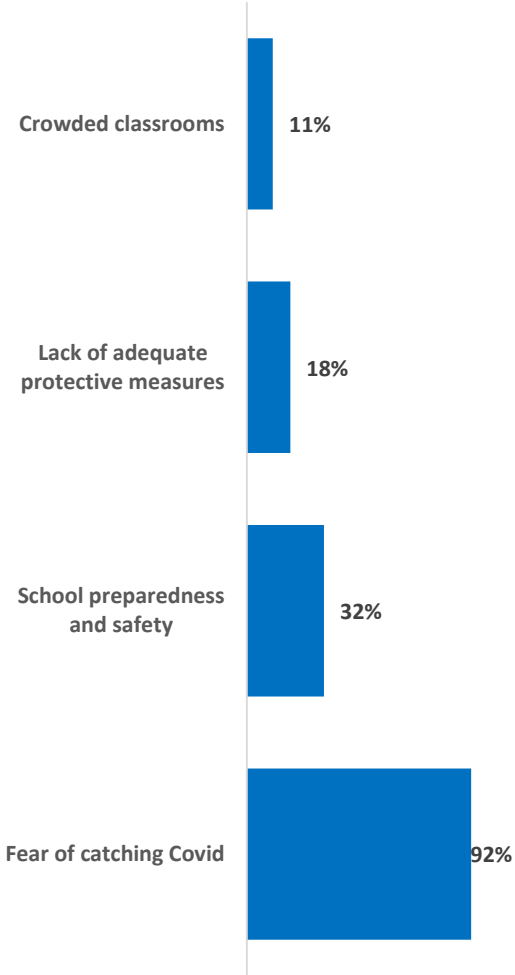
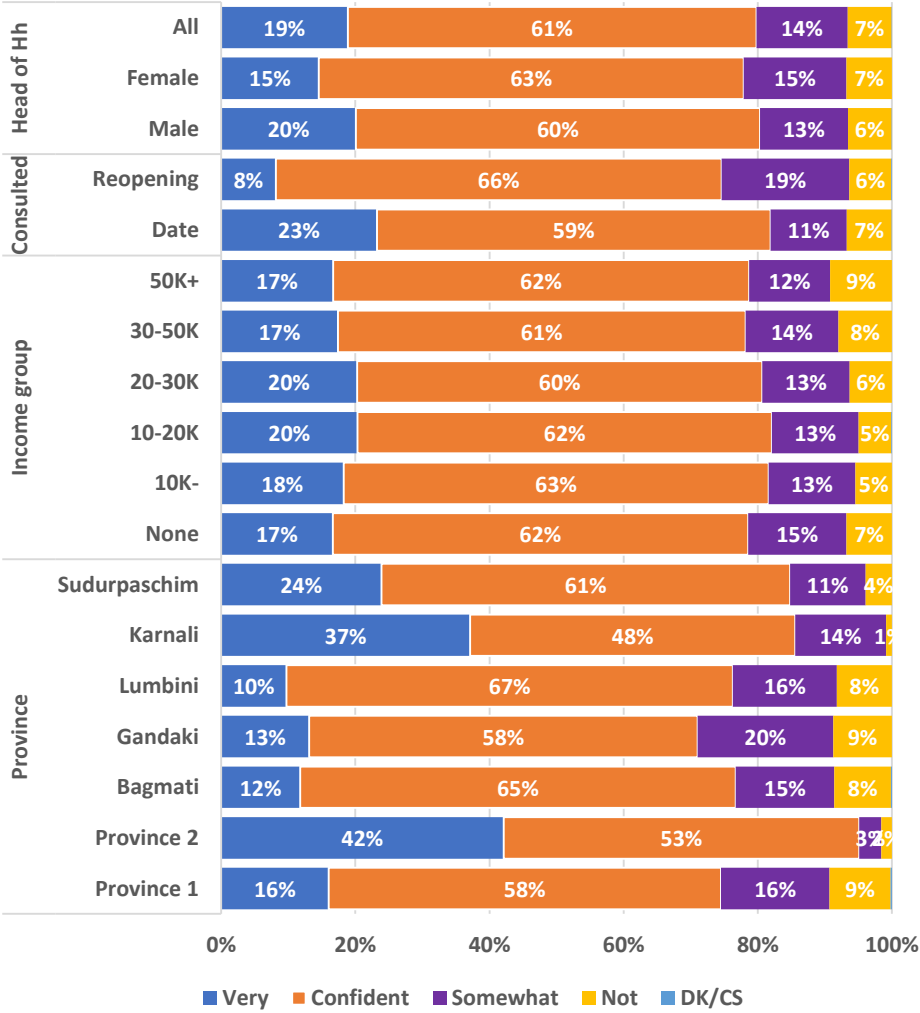
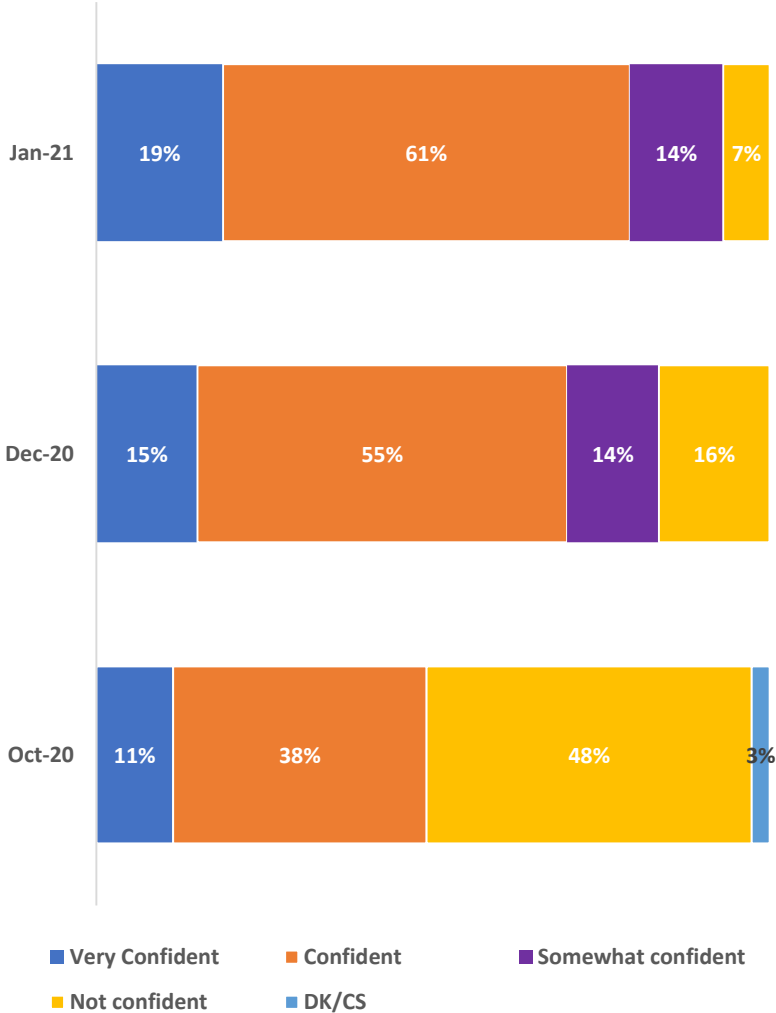


Consulted about reopening or date of reopening (Dec-Jan)?



Consultations by background characteristics of respondent (Jan 21)

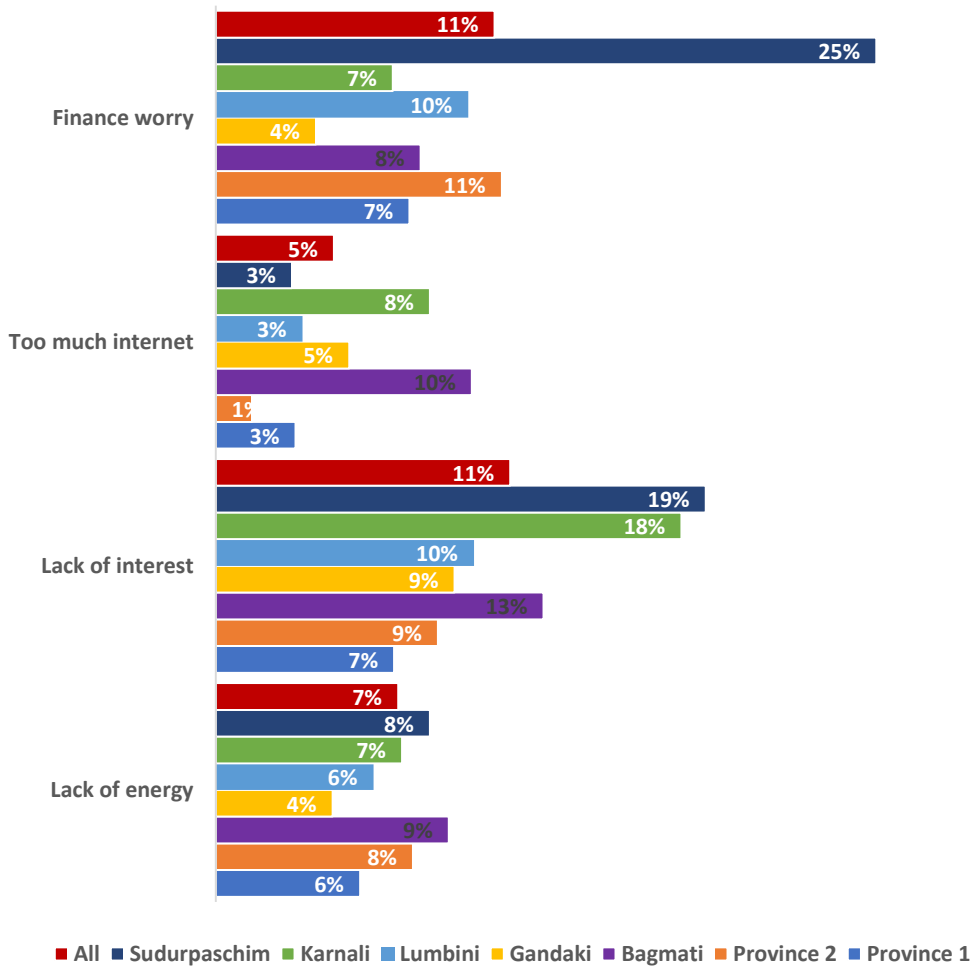
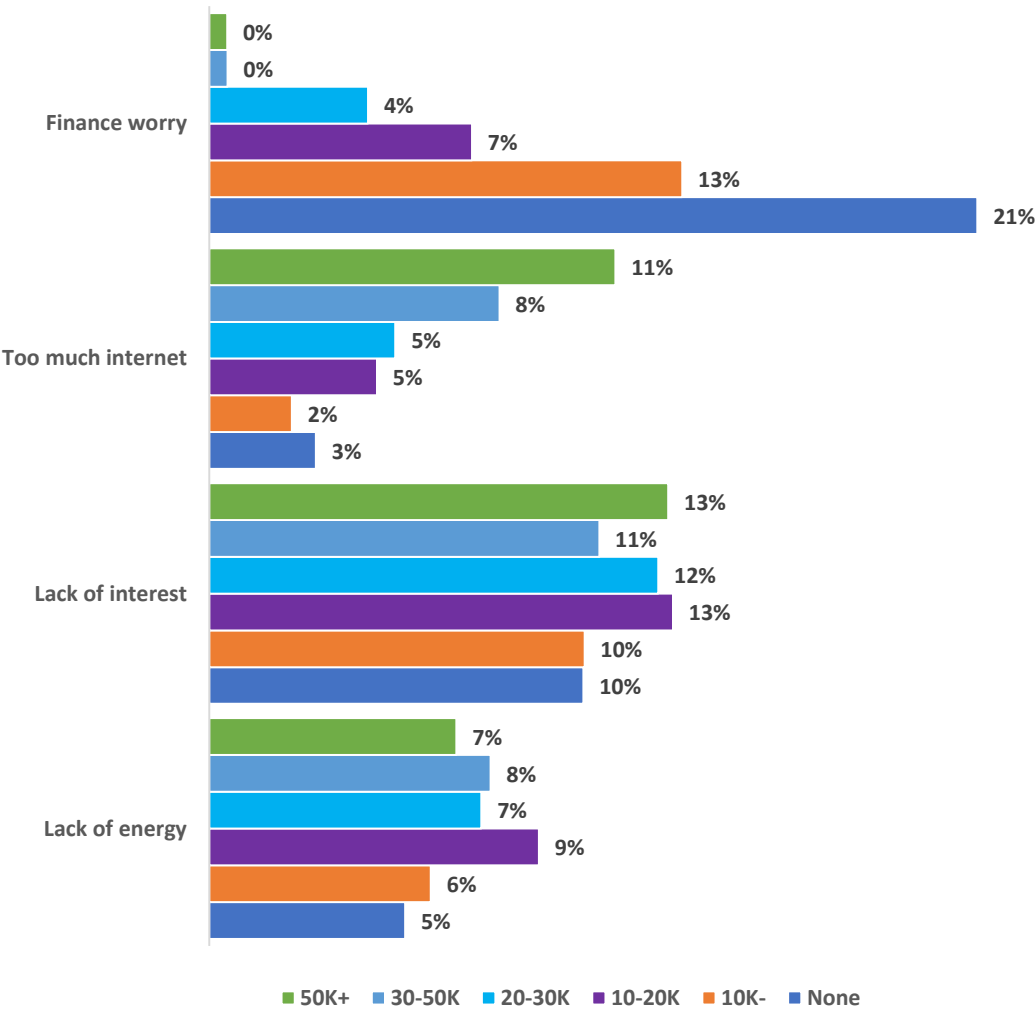
EDUCATION: Continued rise in respondent's confidence level about sending children back to school. Respondents in Provinces 1, Lumbini & Sudurpaschim were most likely to not be confident. Fear of catching Covid, concerns about school preparedness and safety, lack of adequate protective measures and crowded classrooms were given as the main reasons for respondents lacking confidence



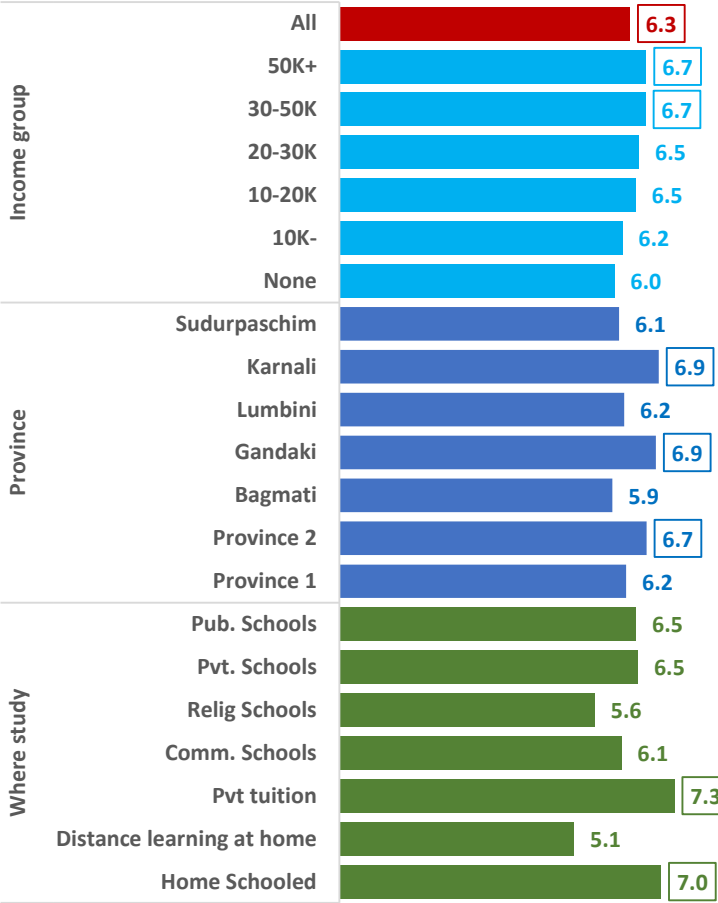
Respondents' confidence level regarding sending child back to school after reopening
 - by period (left), background characteristics (middle) and reasons for lack of confidence (right)

EDUCATION: Difficulties being faced by students currently vary by background characteristics such as province and income group, but highlight continued worries about lack of energy, lack of interest, too much internet and worries about parent's financial condition

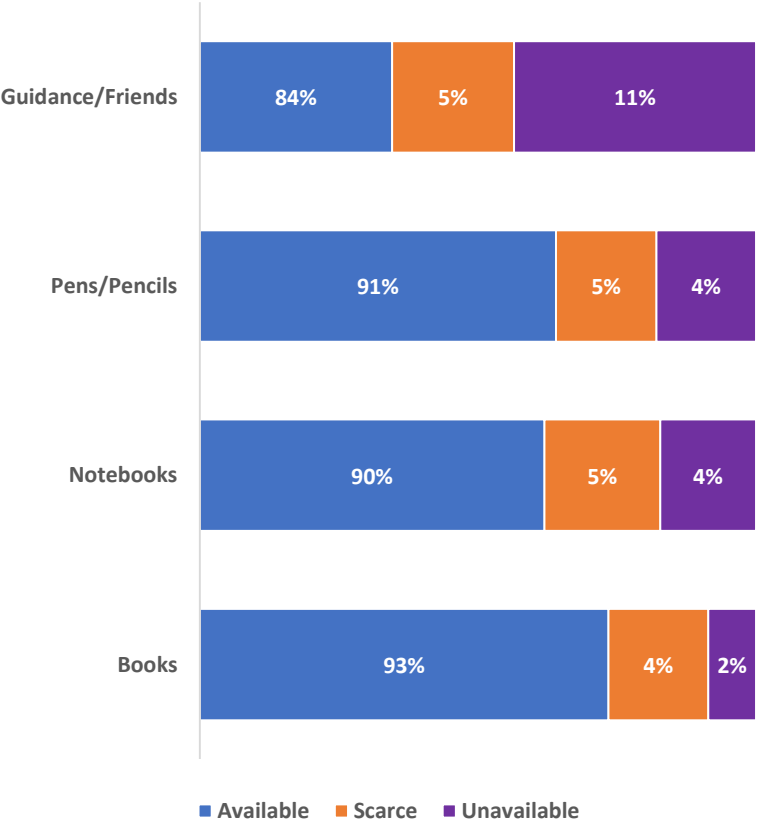
Difficulties faced by students by income group (Left) and province (Right)



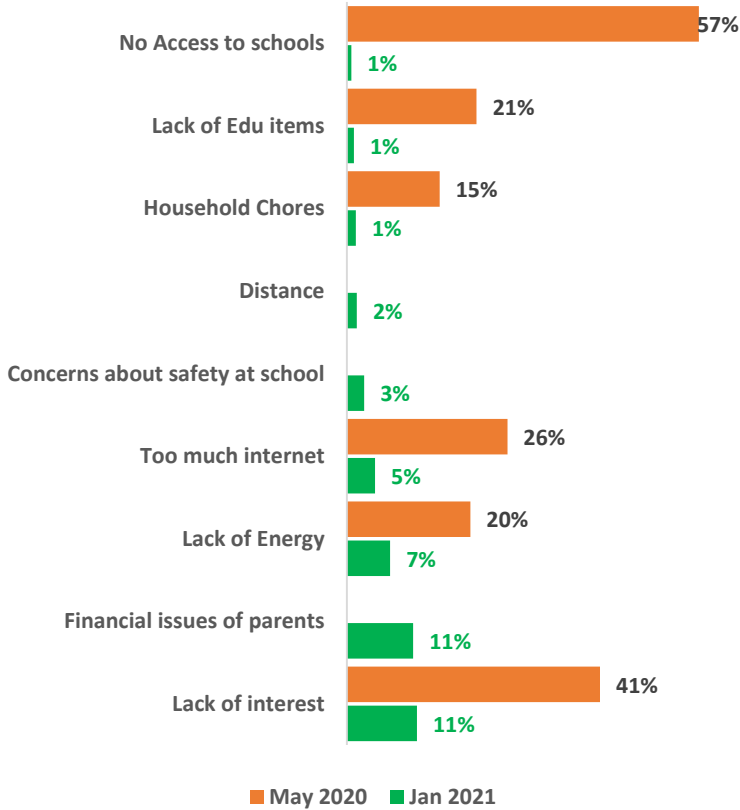
EDUCATION: The average number of hours studied per day a little over 6 hours. Respondents from upper income groups reported longer hours as did those studying in private tuitions. 15% of respondents reported that guidance and friends were scarce or not available for their children. A lack of interest, worries about finances of parents and lack of energy - 3 biggest problems children were facing studying in Jan



Mean number of hours studying (Jan 21)

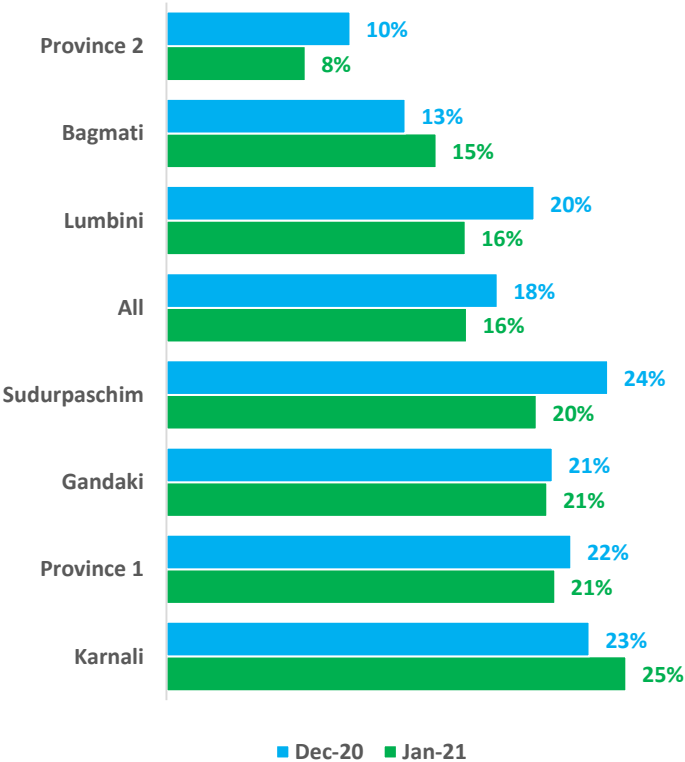


Availability of select education items (Jan 21)

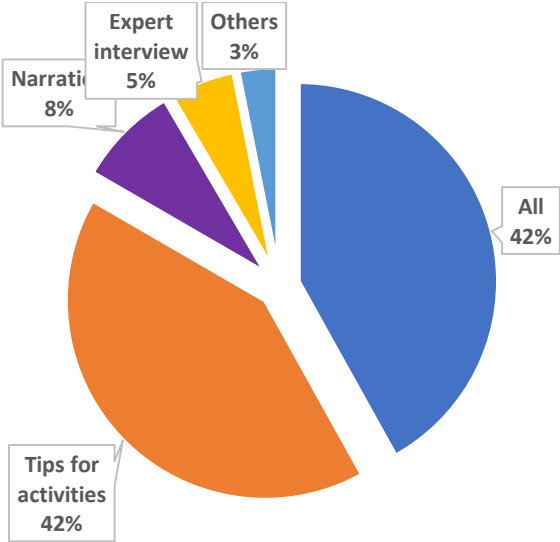
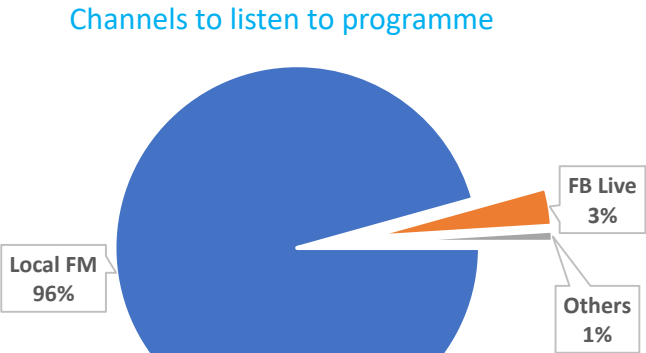


Common problems faced by students

EDUCATION: Respondents in provinces Sudurpaschim, Karnali, Province 1 & Gandaki were most likely have heard of the ‘Sikdai Sikaundai’ programme (new question in Dec round)



Per cent of respondents hearing about Sikdai Sikaundai programme



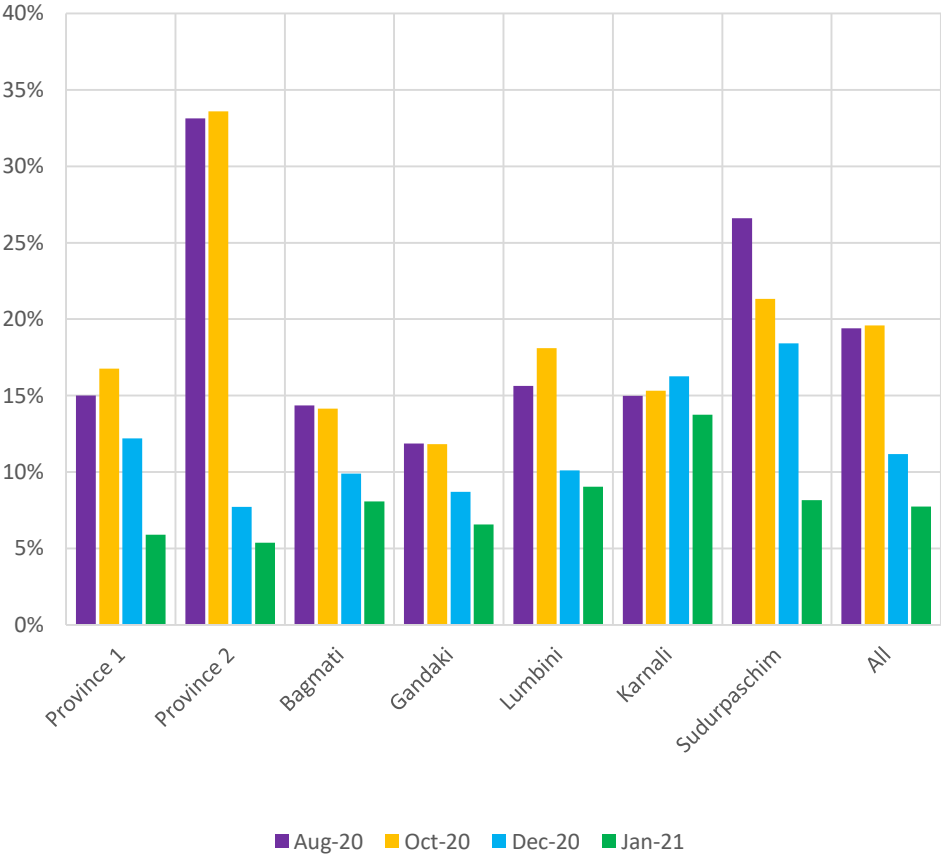
Sections of the program that were liked

Nutrition

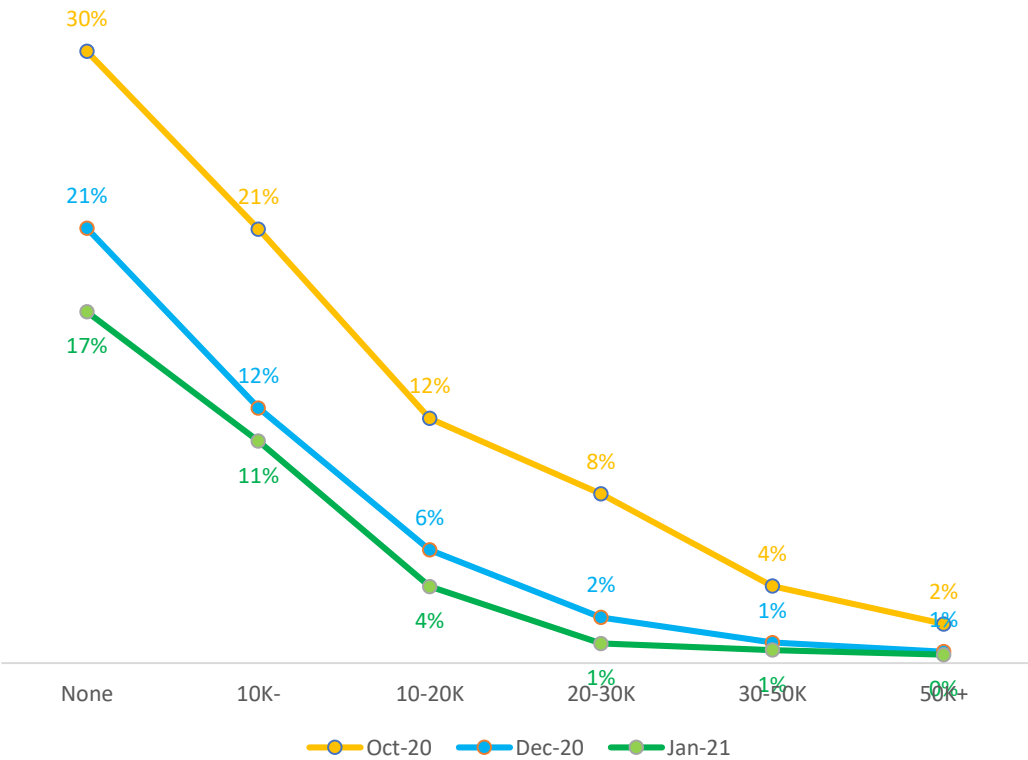


NUTRITION: 8% of households not getting sufficient food in Jan. Decreasing trend since Aug (19%). The improvement is visible across all income groups but less so for lower income groups.

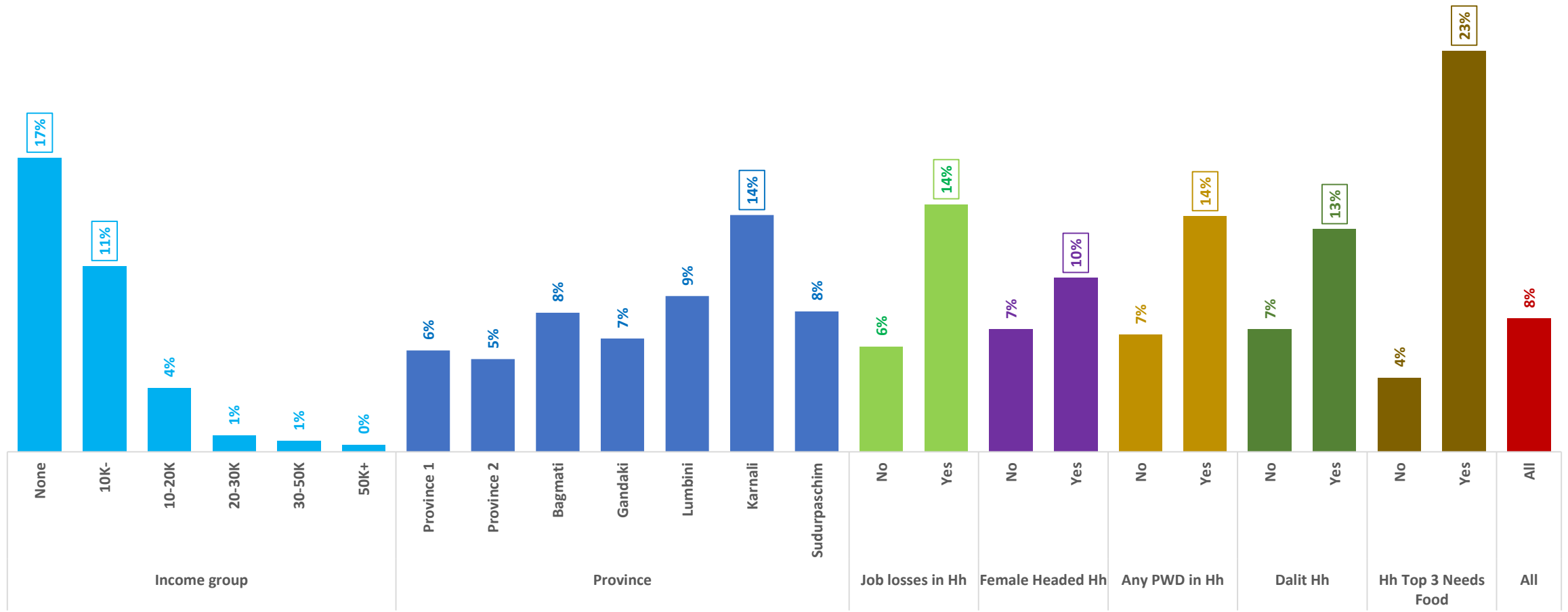
Percentage of households reporting struggling to provide sufficient food for family - by province



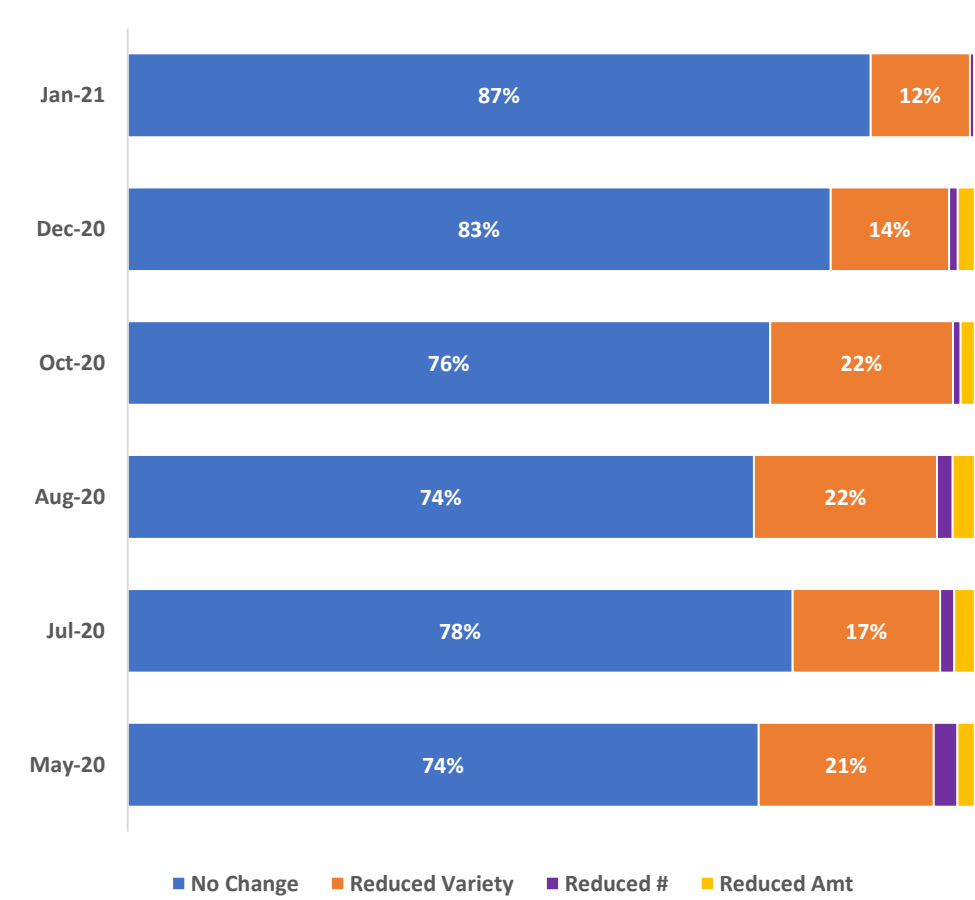
Percentage of households reporting struggling to provide sufficient food for family –by income group



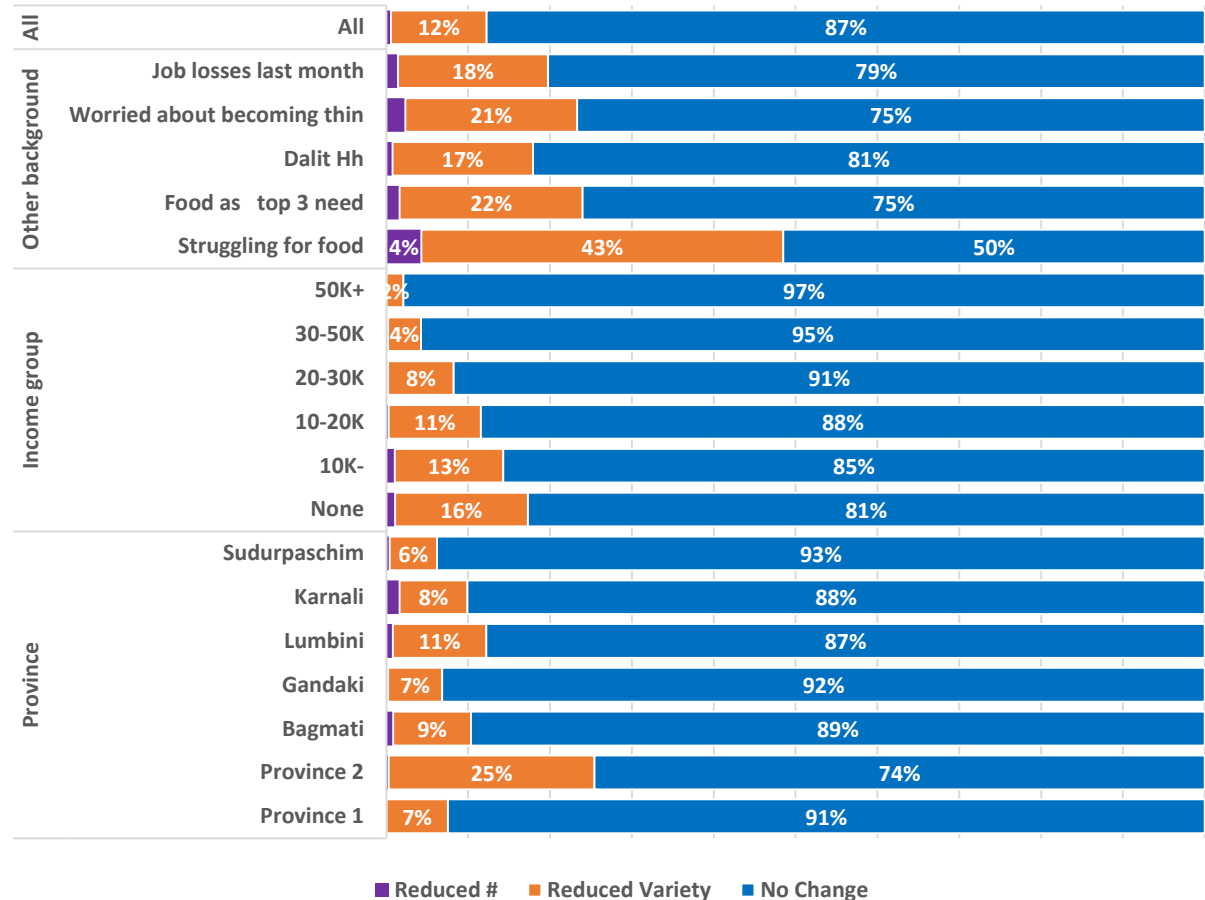
NUTRITION: The struggle for food varies considerably across Nepal. Families declaring food as their top three needs, Dalit headed households, Households having PWDS, Female headed households, households experiencing job losses, residents from Karnali and those from the bottom income groups much more likely to be struggling for food in Jan



NUTRITION: The January data showed a decrease in the share of respondents reporting their children had changed dietary intakes to 13% from 26% in May. Families struggling for food, declaring food as an immediate need, Dalit households, households worried that their children were becoming thin, respondents from Province 2 or households that had lost their jobs were more likely to report reduced dietary intake

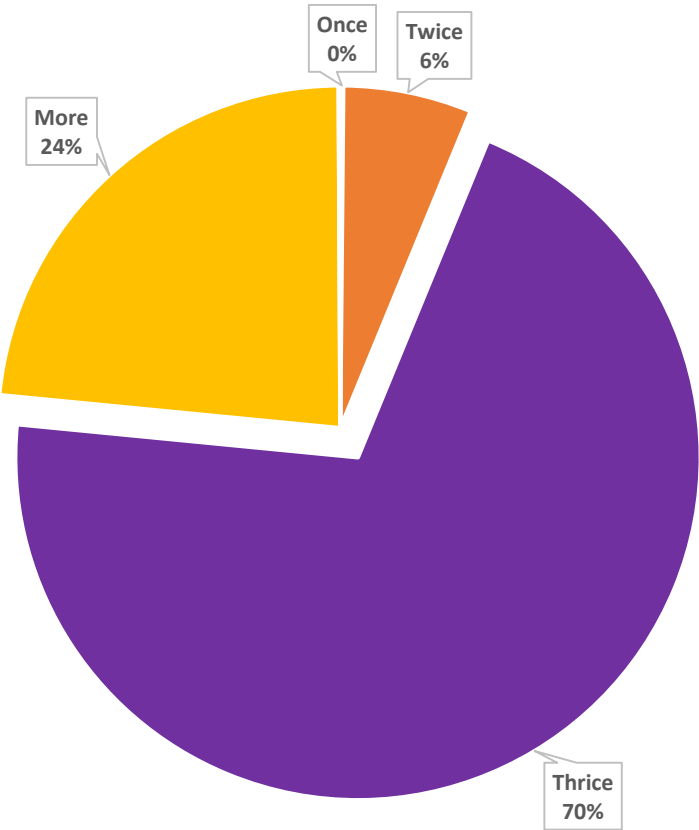


Changes in dietary intake (May-Jan)

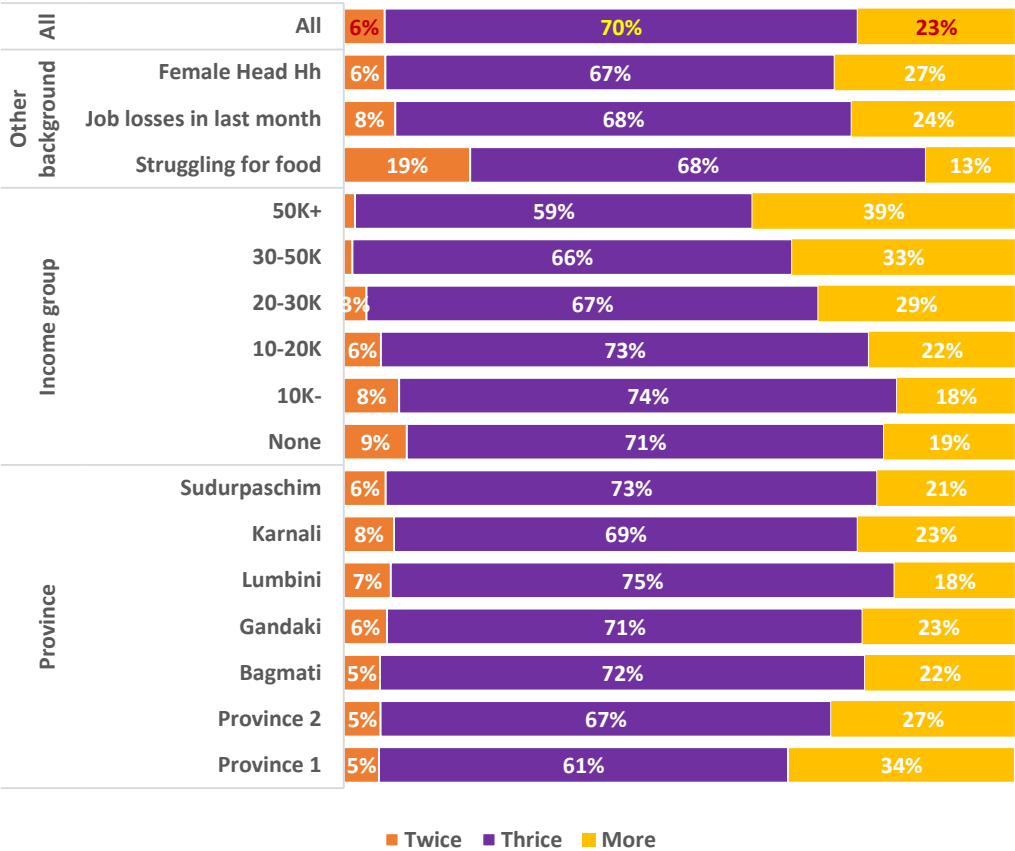


Changes in dietary intake by job/livelihood loss (top) and whether struggling for food (bottom)

NUTRITION: 6% reported their children were eating only 2 meals a day, 70% respondents reported their children were eating three meals a day, another 24% reported their children eating more than 3 meals a day. Families struggling for food, those reporting job losses in the family, or those from lower income groups are most likely to report their children eating only twice a day



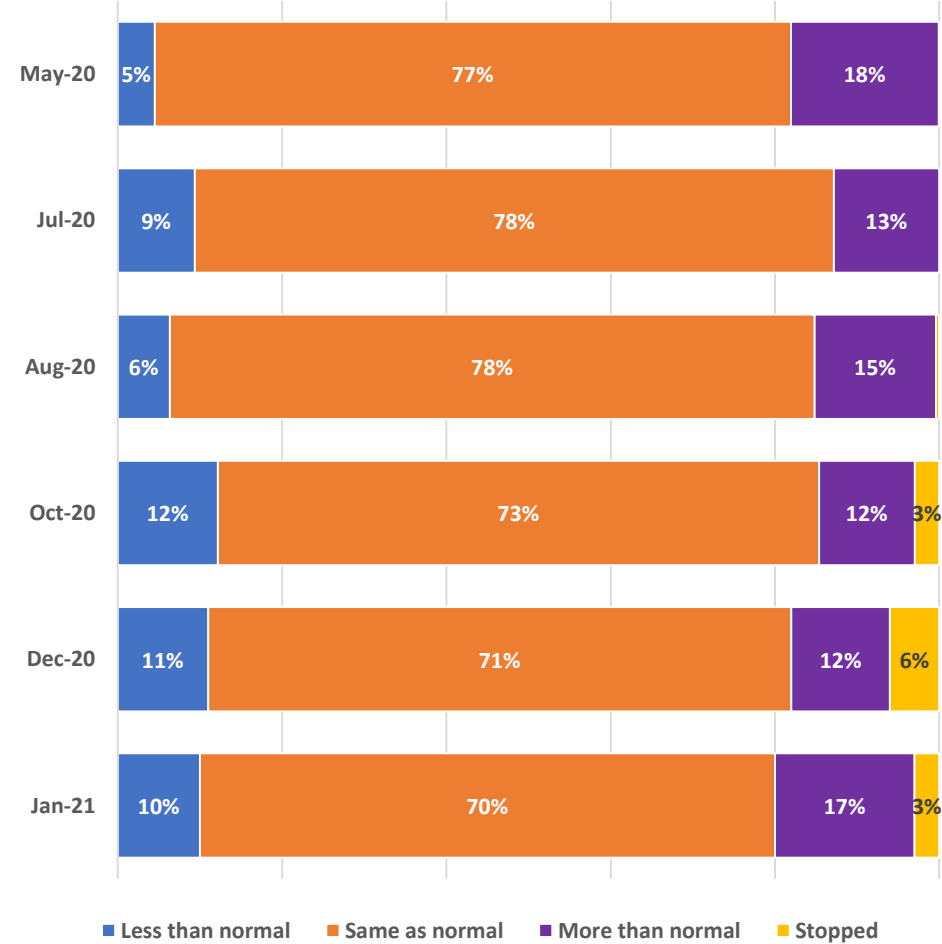
Frequency of children’s meals per day



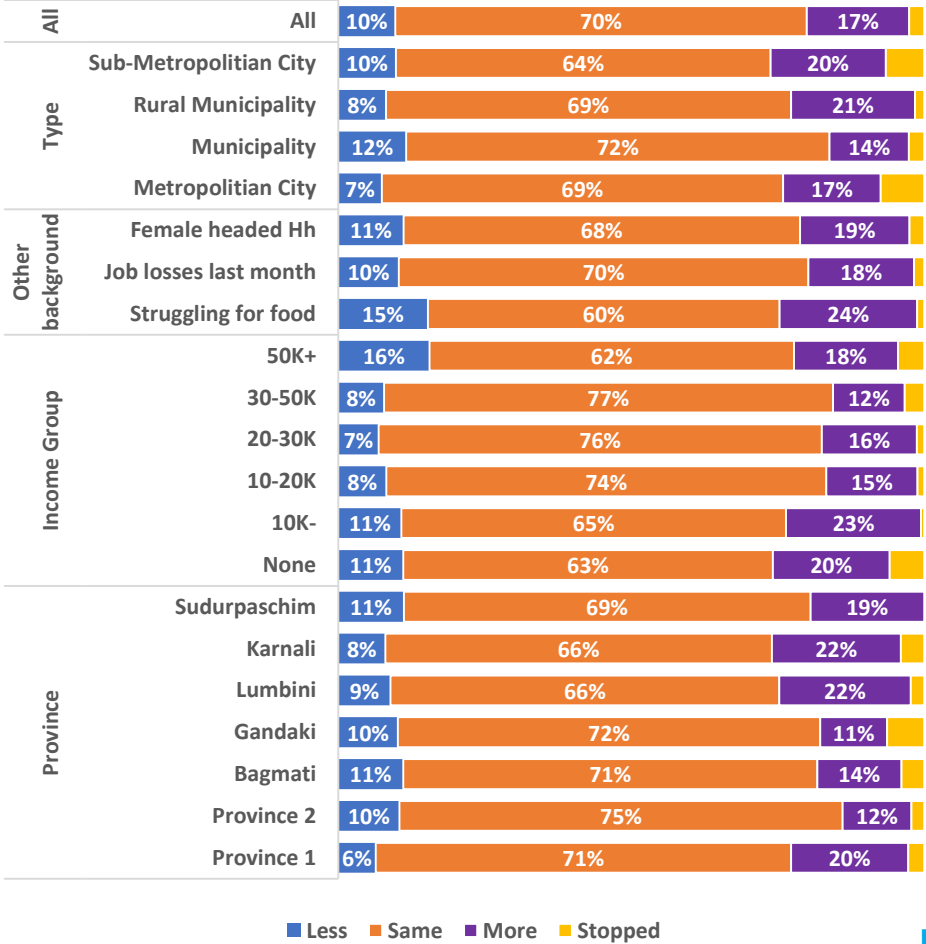
Frequency of children’s meals per day by background characteristics

NUTRITION: A continued decrease in the share breastfeeding the same and an increase in the share breastfeeding more was observed in Jan. Respondents struggling for food and those from the top income group were also most likely to be breastfeeding less. Respondents struggling for food were also most likely to report breastfeeding more. The most common reason for stopping breastfeeding was not enough breast milk.

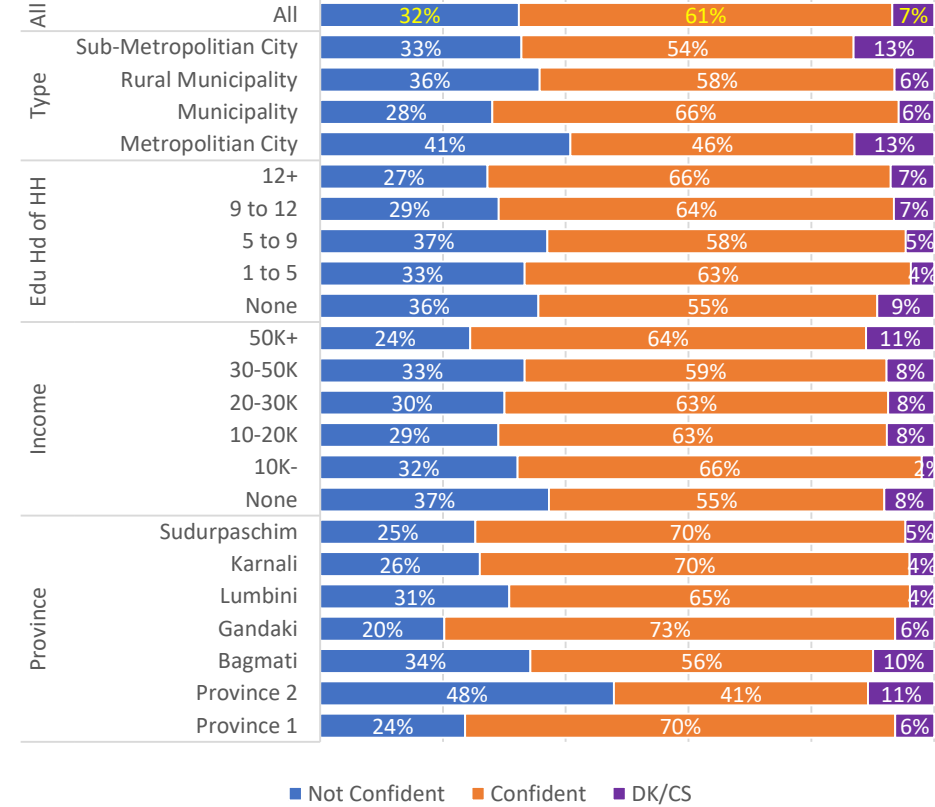
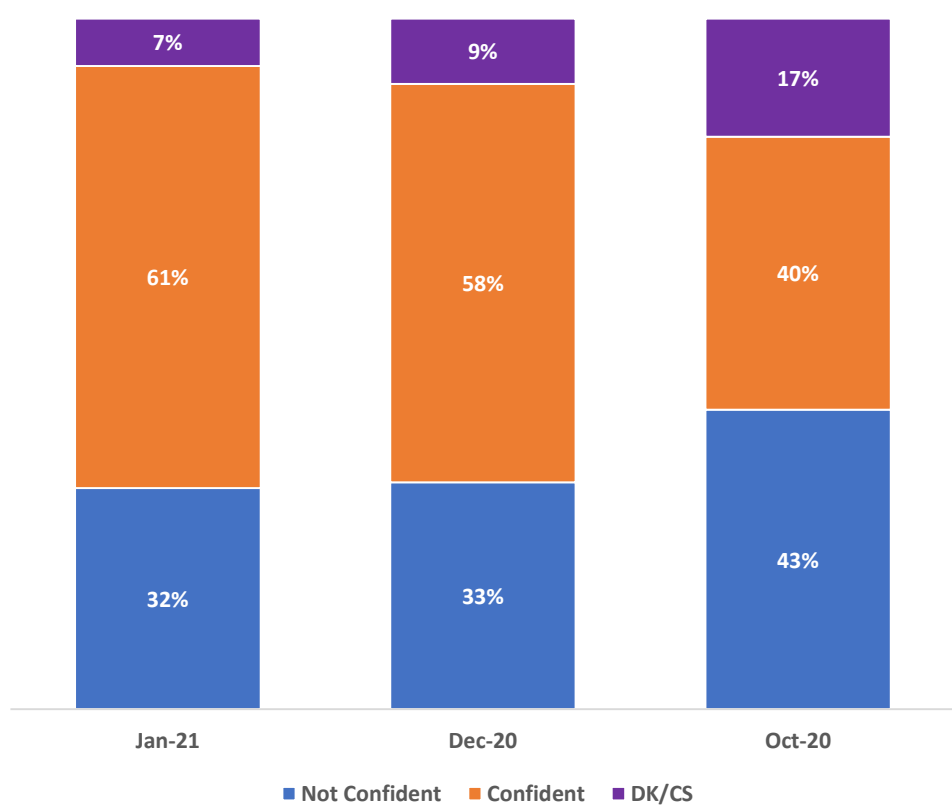
Changes in breastfeeding frequency (May to Jan)



Changes in breastfeeding frequency by background characteristics (Jan)

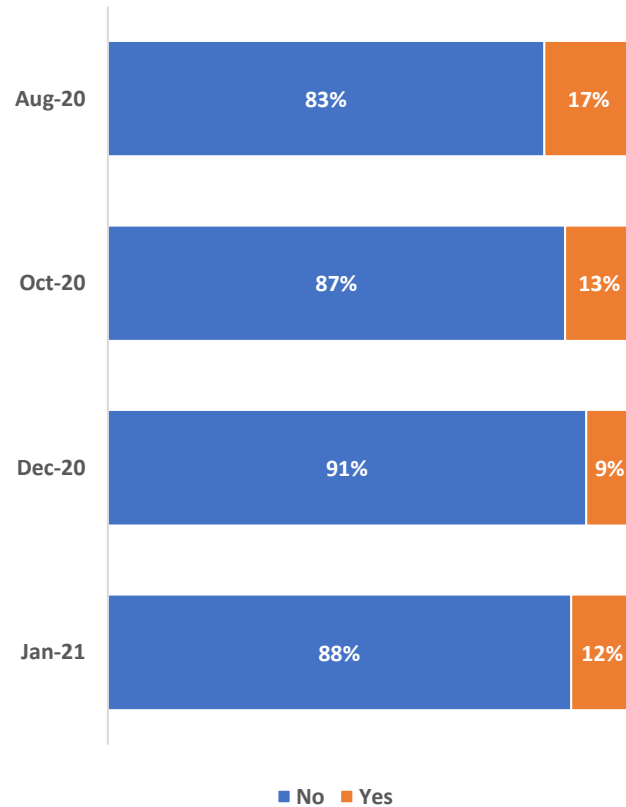


NUTRITION: Despite global recommendations about the safety of breastfeeding in the context of covid-19, 32% of mothers are not confident to breastfeed if suspected or diagnosed with covid-19. Respondents from metropolitan cities, from households where the education level is low, from lowest income groups and from Province 2 are the most likely to not feel confident. Only 41% of respondents from Province 2 felt confident. The most common reason for not being confident was fear of infecting the child.

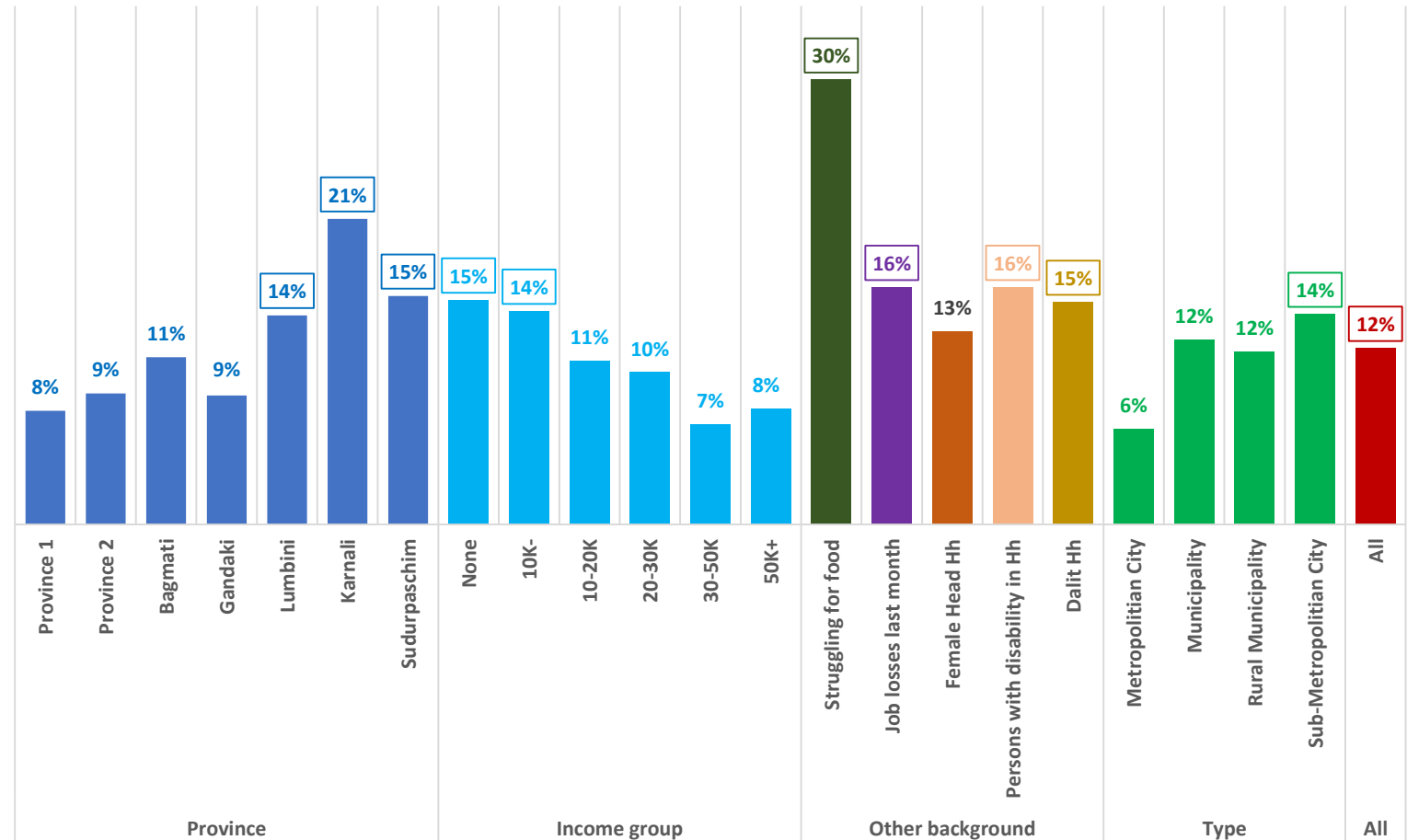


Confident or not about continuing to breastfeed if diagnosed with COVID-19 Oct-Jan(left), examining confidence by background factors (right)

NUTRITION: There is an increase in the proportion of respondents worried that their children are becoming too thin from 9% in Dec to 12% in Jan. Households from Karnali, from the lowest income groups, those struggling for food, those declaring job losses in the family, those with PWDs in the house and Dalit headed households are most likely to be worried their children are becoming too thin.

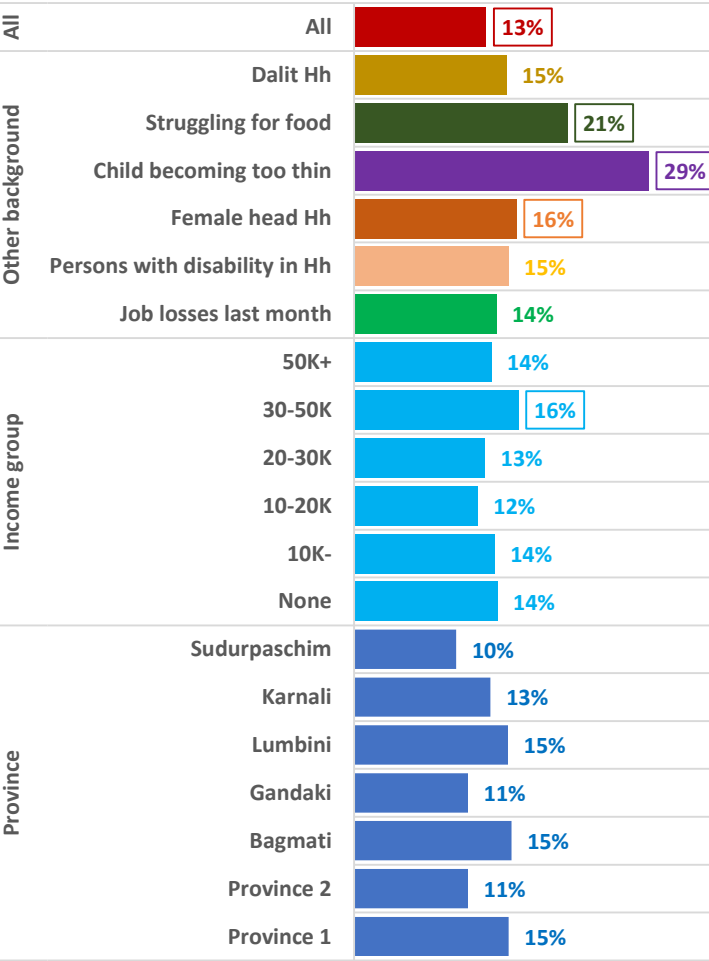


Worrying about children becoming too thin (Aug-Jan)

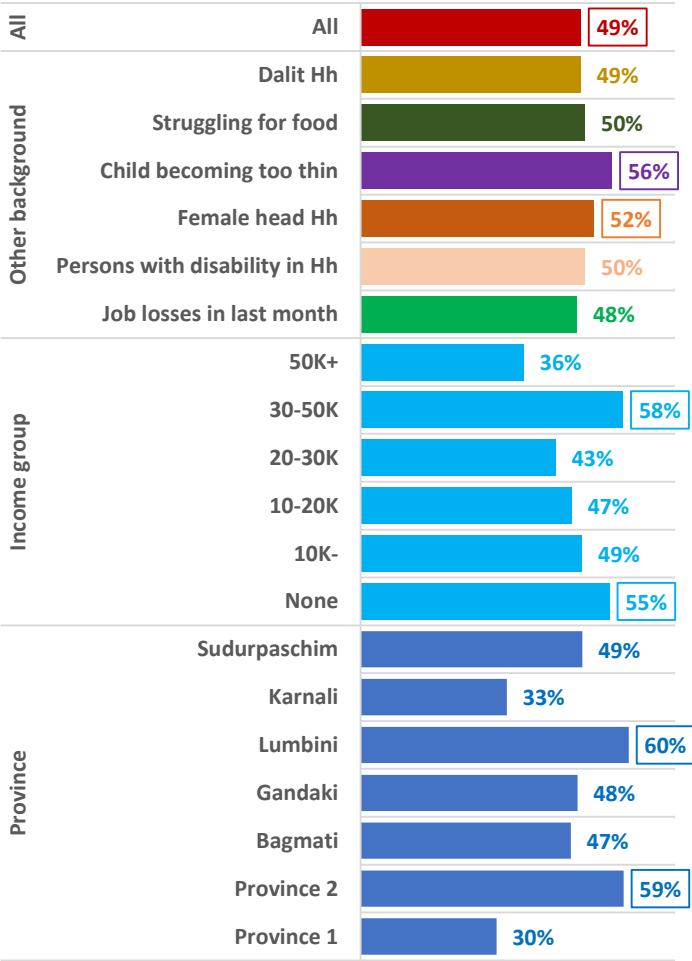


Worried about children becoming too thin by Province, Income Group and other background characteristics

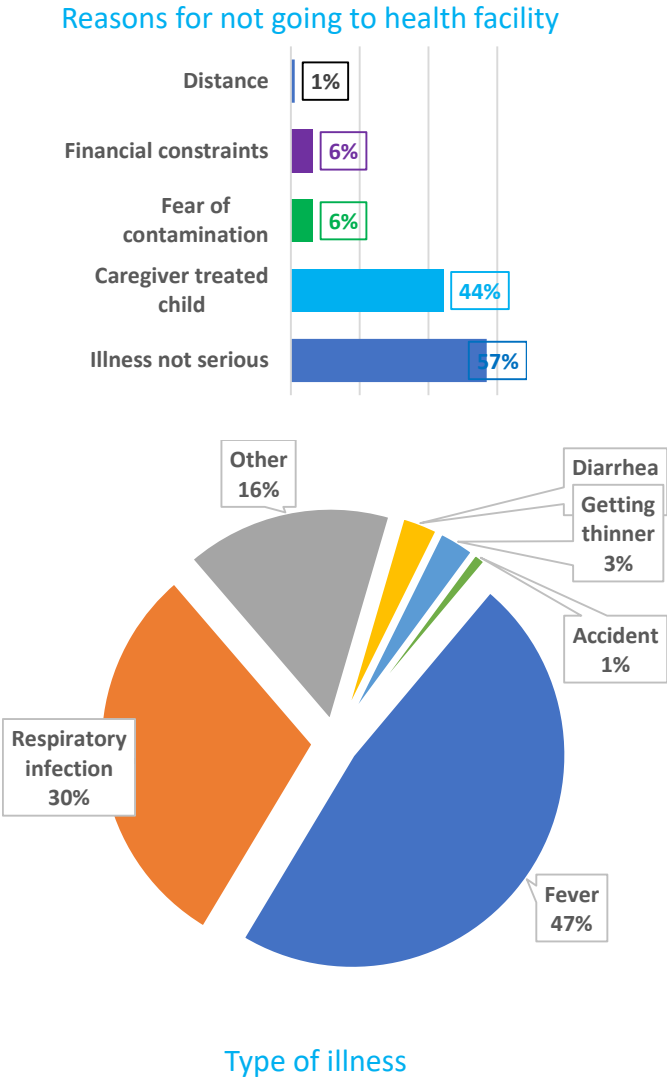
NUTRITION: 13% respondents reported their children had fever or become ill in the last month. Of these, 49% respondents reported their children were sick or having fever for the past 7 days and 78% of these respondents went to health post. The other 22% reported illness not being serious or treating the child independently. Some respondents reported fear of contamination as well as financial constraints and distance as reasons for not visiting health posts. Most illnesses related to fever and respiratory infections



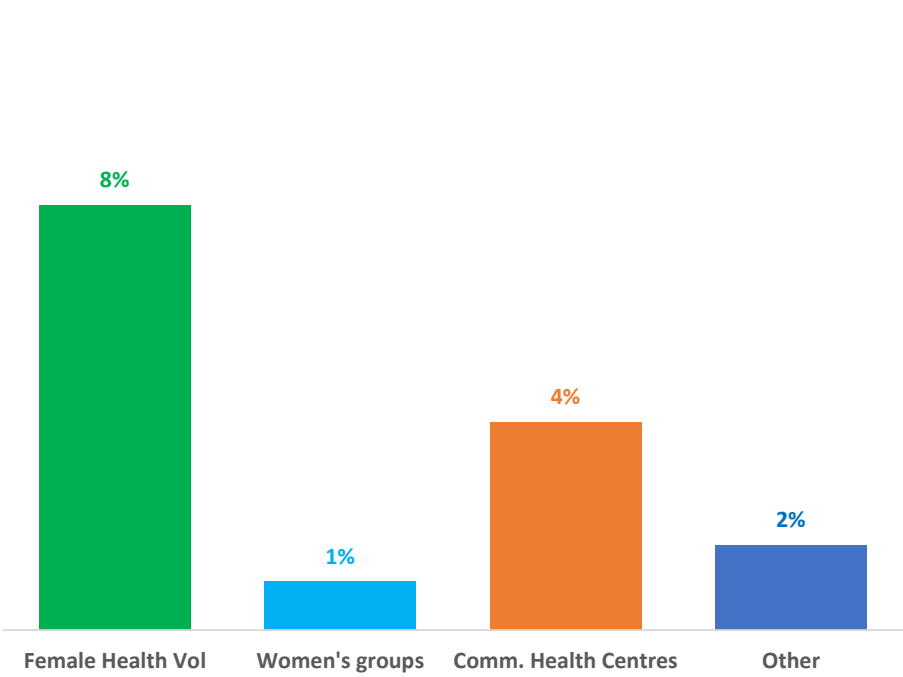
Child had fever or illness in last month



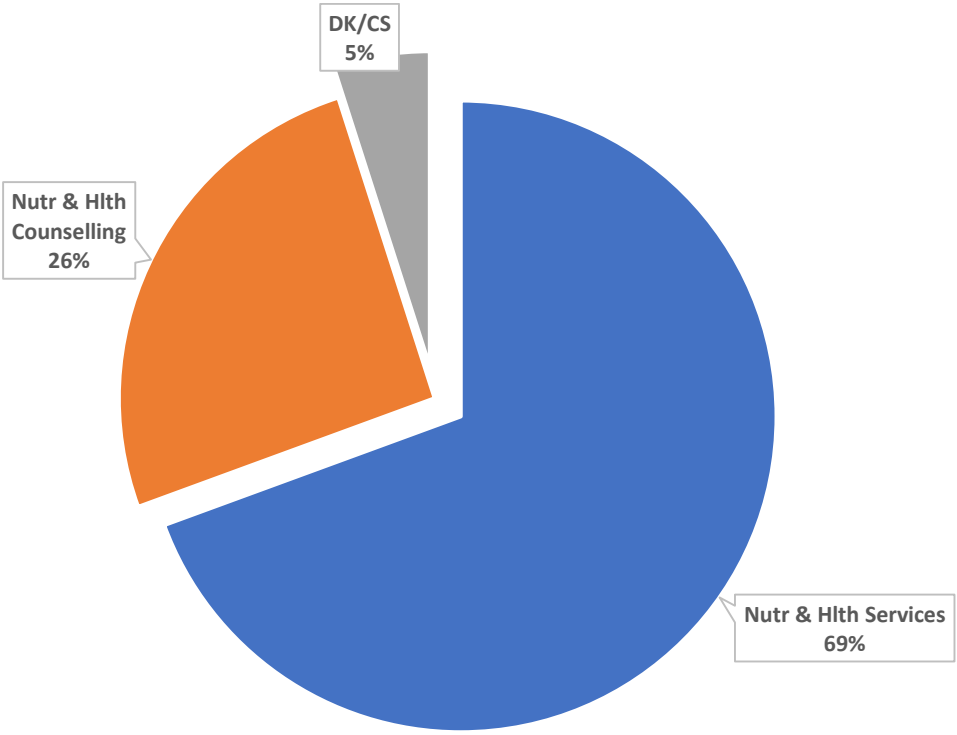
Child had fever or illness in last 7 days



NUTRITION: 12% of respondents reported receiving any nutrition and health related services in the community the most frequent of which were from female health volunteers. The most common type of service received related to nutrition and health services (69%)



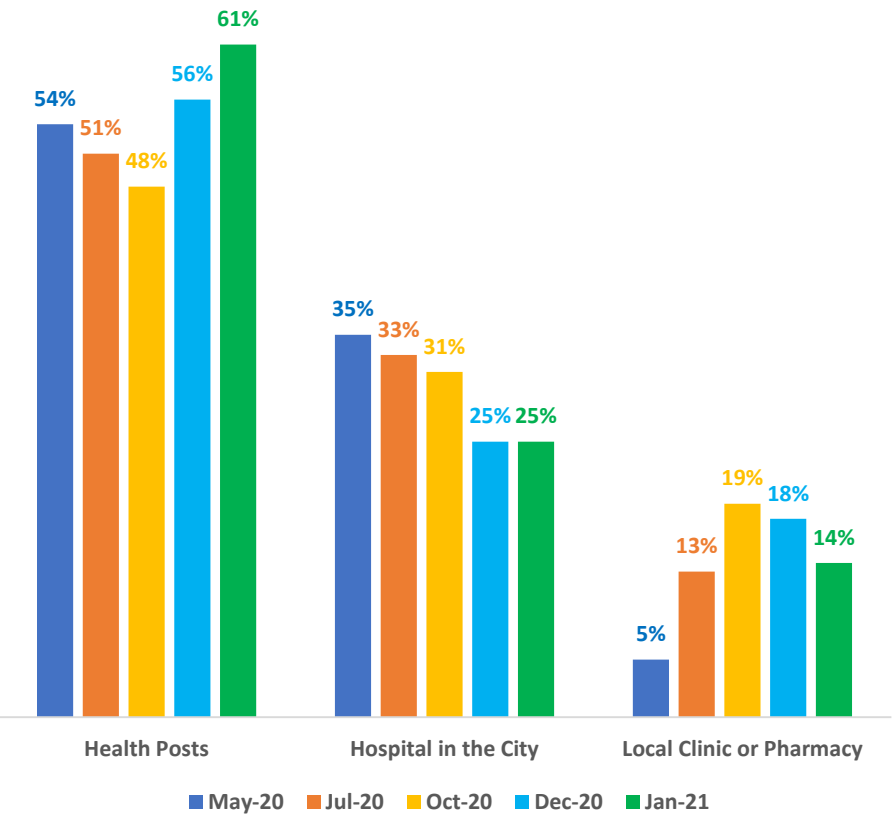
Receiving health and nutrition services in the community during lockdown



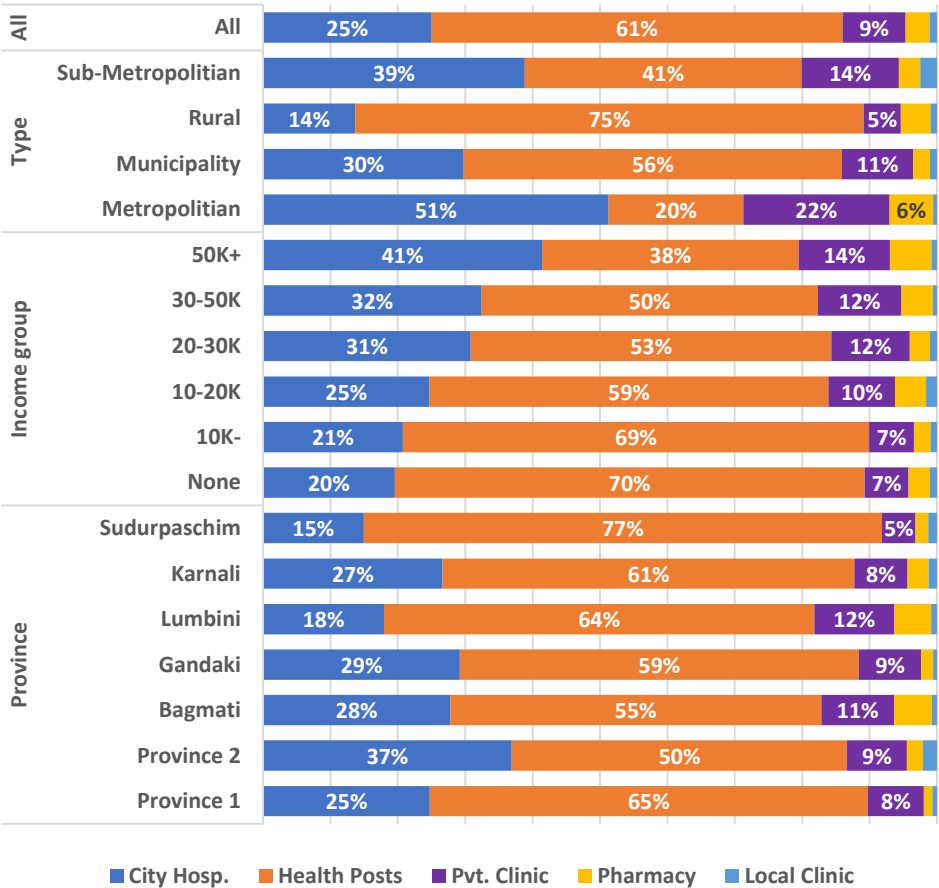
Health



HEALTH: An increase in the share of respondents choosing health posts. Health seeking preferences vary sharply by background characteristics such as income. 41% of the top income group would prefer visiting a city hospital compared to only 21% for the bottom income group.



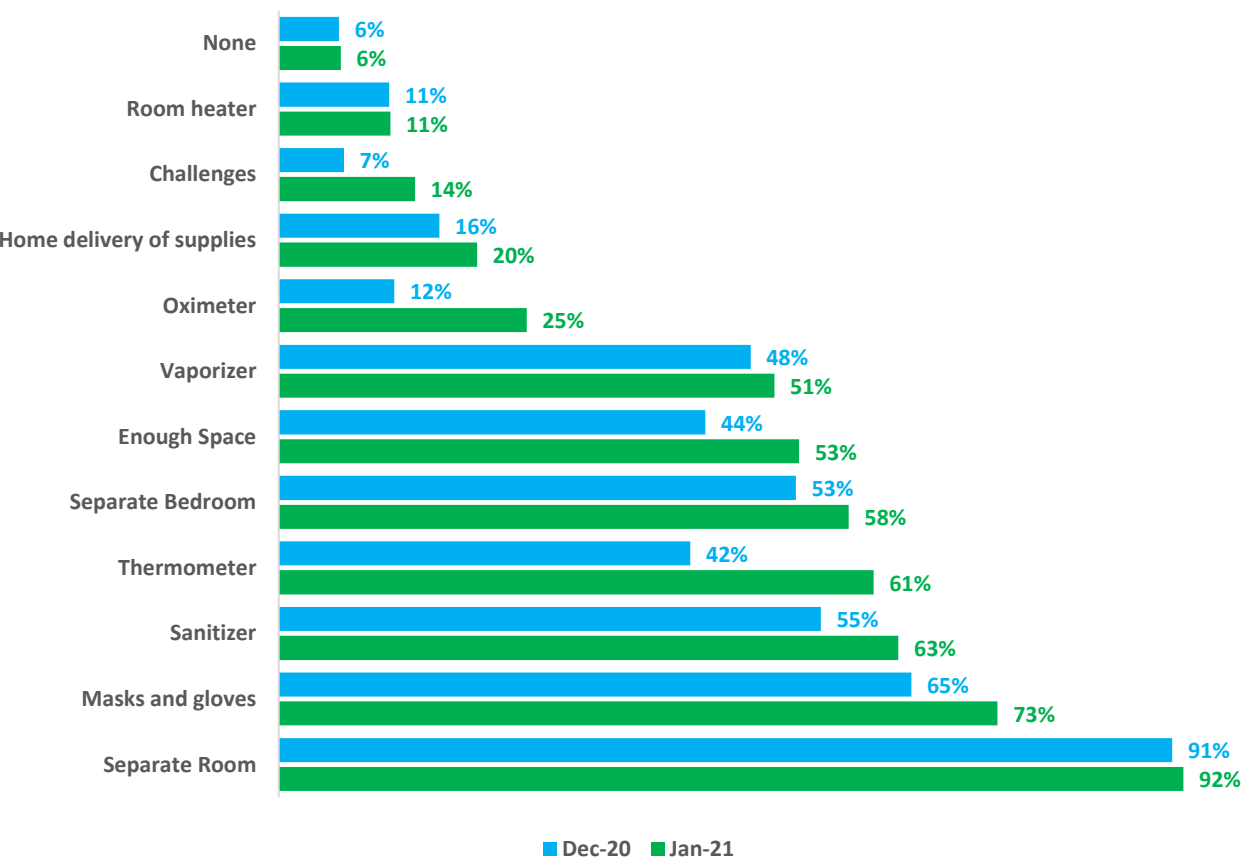
Health Seeking Preferences (May – Jan)



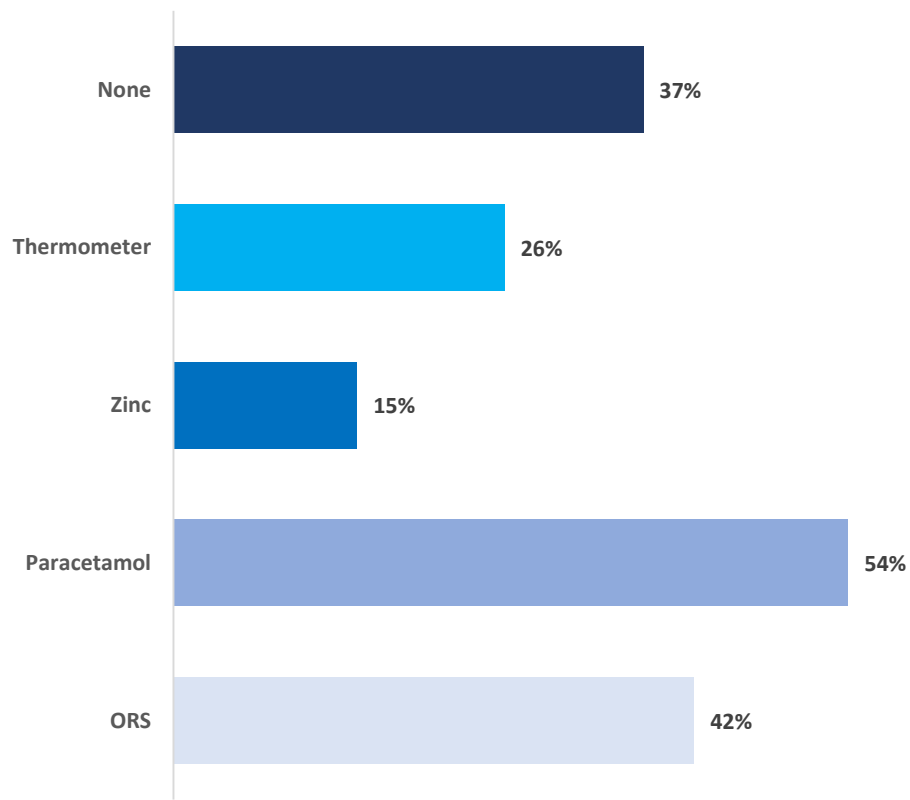
Variation in health seeking preferences by income group

Nearly 1 in 10 preferring private clinics: Main reasons are Quality (26%) and Trust (13%)

HEALTH: 1.3 per cent of respondents reported someone in their family having to isolate due to Covid-19, down from 3% reported in Dec. 91 per cent reported having separate rooms. 6 per cent reported not having any required conditions and 14 per cent declared facing challenges in acquiring the required conditions. 37 per cent of all respondents surveyed did not have a thermometer, zinc, paracetamol or ORS in their households

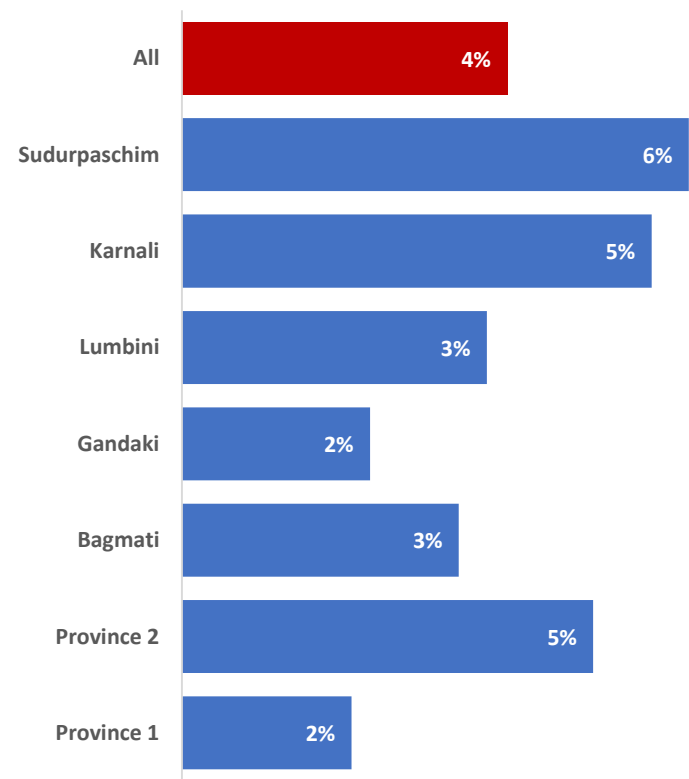


Per cent responding yes to having required conditions for isolation (if someone went into isolation in Hh)

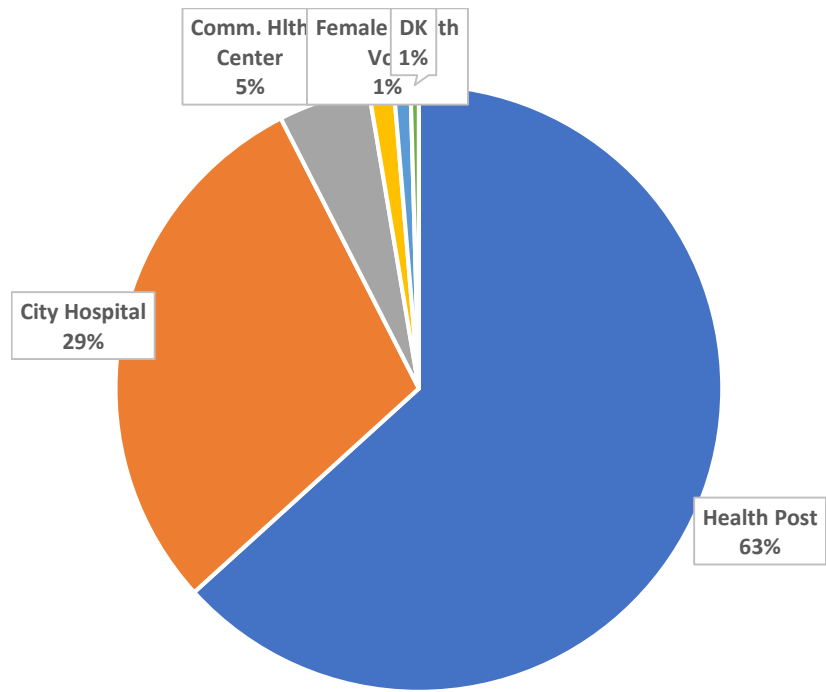


Possession of medicines (% reporting Yes)

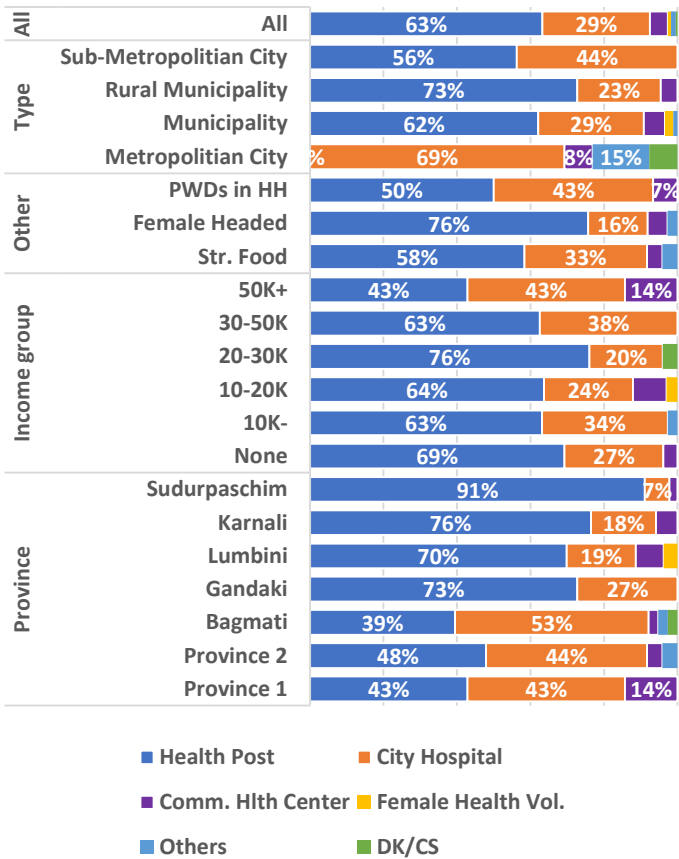
HEALTH: 4 per cent of respondents reported pregnant women living in their household. The response is higher for Province 2, Karnali & Sudurpaschim. 98 per cent respondents had access to regular ANC with the most preferred place for ANC check ups being health posts (63%) followed by city hospitals (29%). The variation in health seeking preferences is strong across provinces, income groups, type of residence and other background characteristics.



Per cent reporting pregnancy in the household

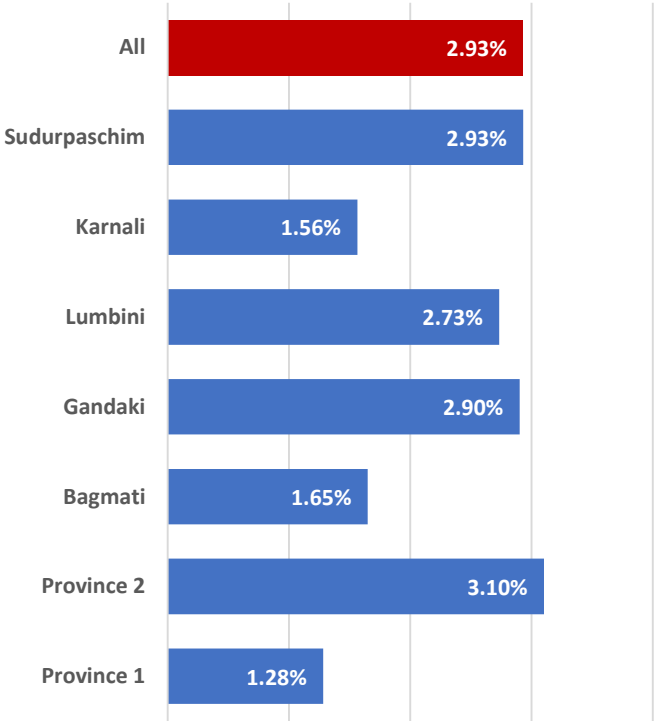


ANC Health seeking preferences

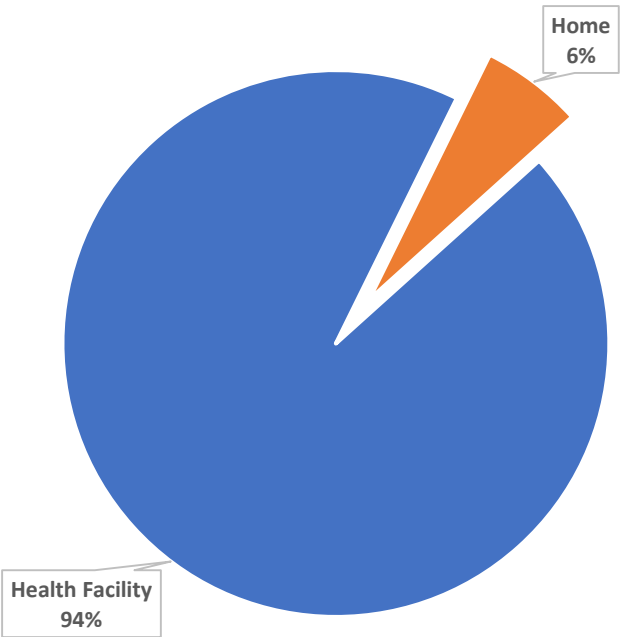


ANC Health seeking preferences by background characteristics

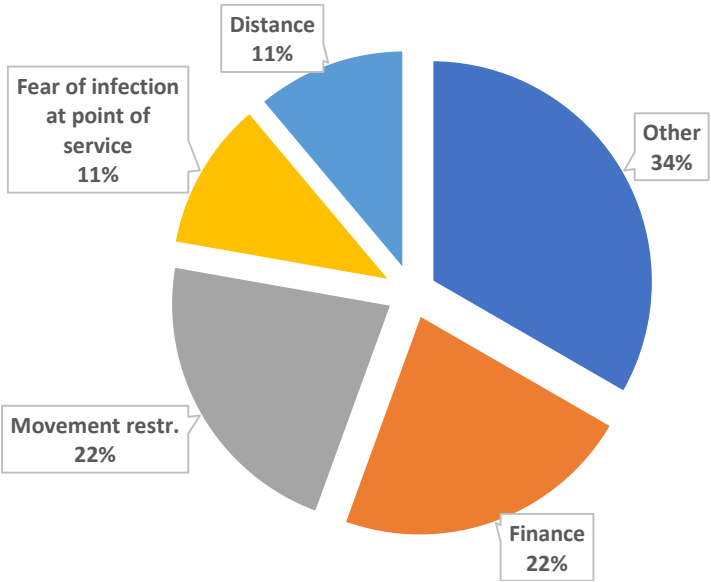
HEALTH: 3 per cent respondents reported having had a birth in the household in the previous two months (Nov/Dec). Respondents from Province 2 were most likely to respond having had a birth in the last two months. Of this 3 per cent, 94 per cent delivered in a health facility and 6 per cent at home (limited financial capacity and movement restrictions being the main reasons).



Per cent reporting having had a birth in the previous 2 months

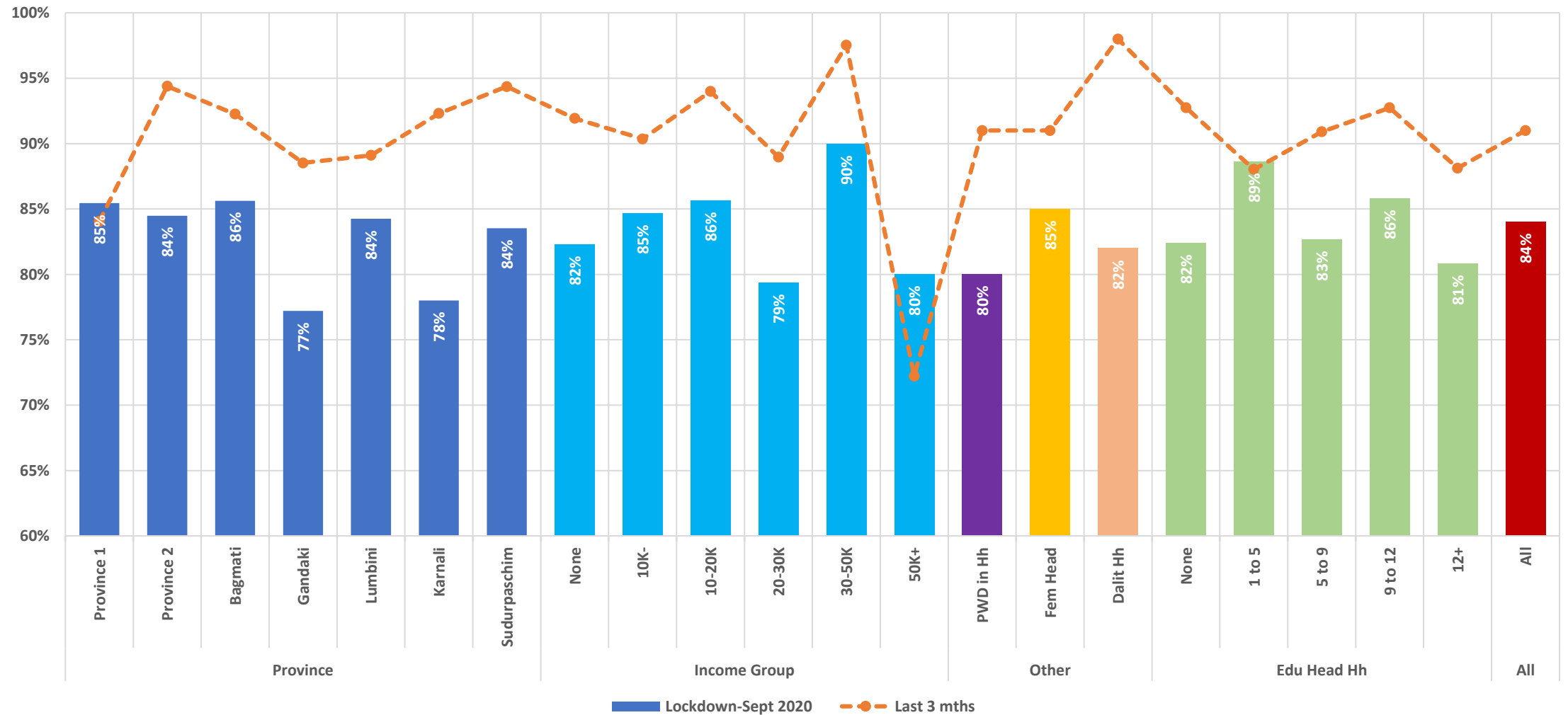


Place of delivery



Reasons for not delivering at health facility

HEALTH: 84 per cent (caregivers of children under two) reported child receiving a vaccination during lockdown to Sep 2020. Of these, 91% reported child receiving vaccine in the last 3 months. Residents from Karnali, Gandaki and households with PWDs are less likely to report child receiving vaccine during lockdown to Sep.

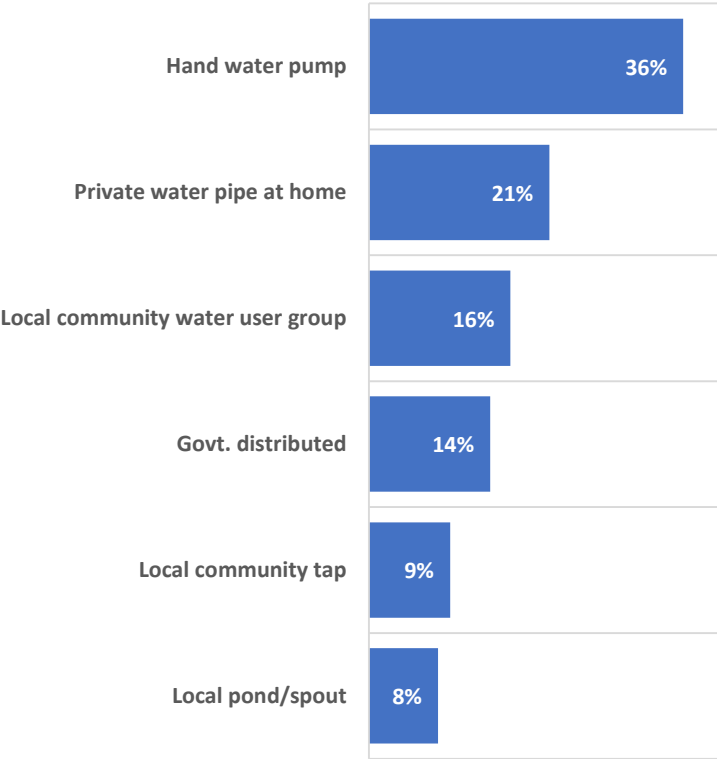


WASH

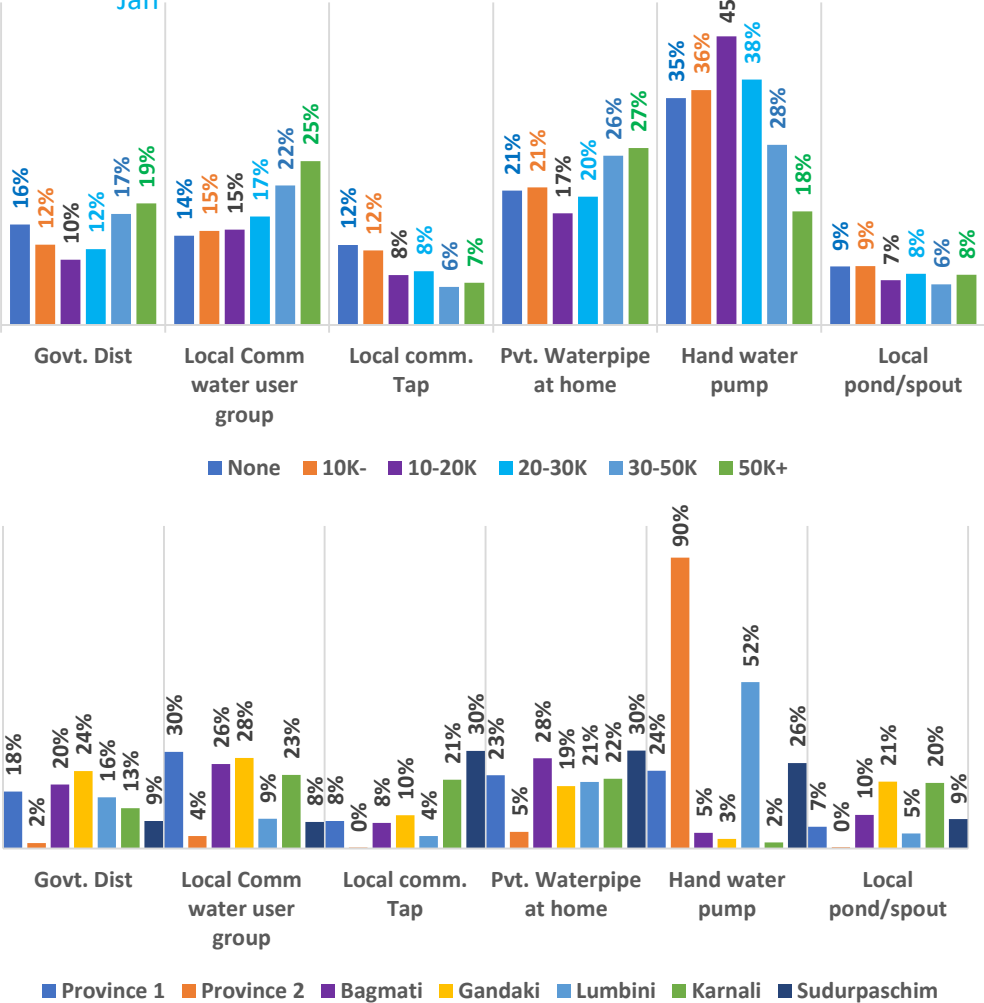


WASH: No significant change since Dec.in handwashing source. Most common source of drinking water hand water pump (36%) followed by private water pipe at home (21%). 93% respondents reported drinking water supply is the same. Respondents struggling for food, those from lower income groups, those from Karnali, Sudurpaschim and Bagmati are less likely to respond that water supply was the same and more likely to report that water supply was less.

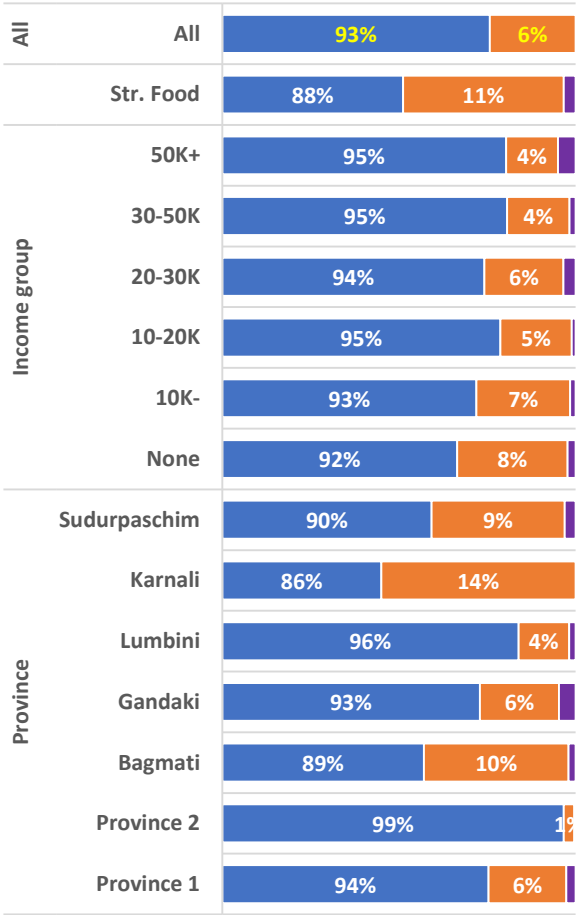
Sources of drinking water (Jan 21)



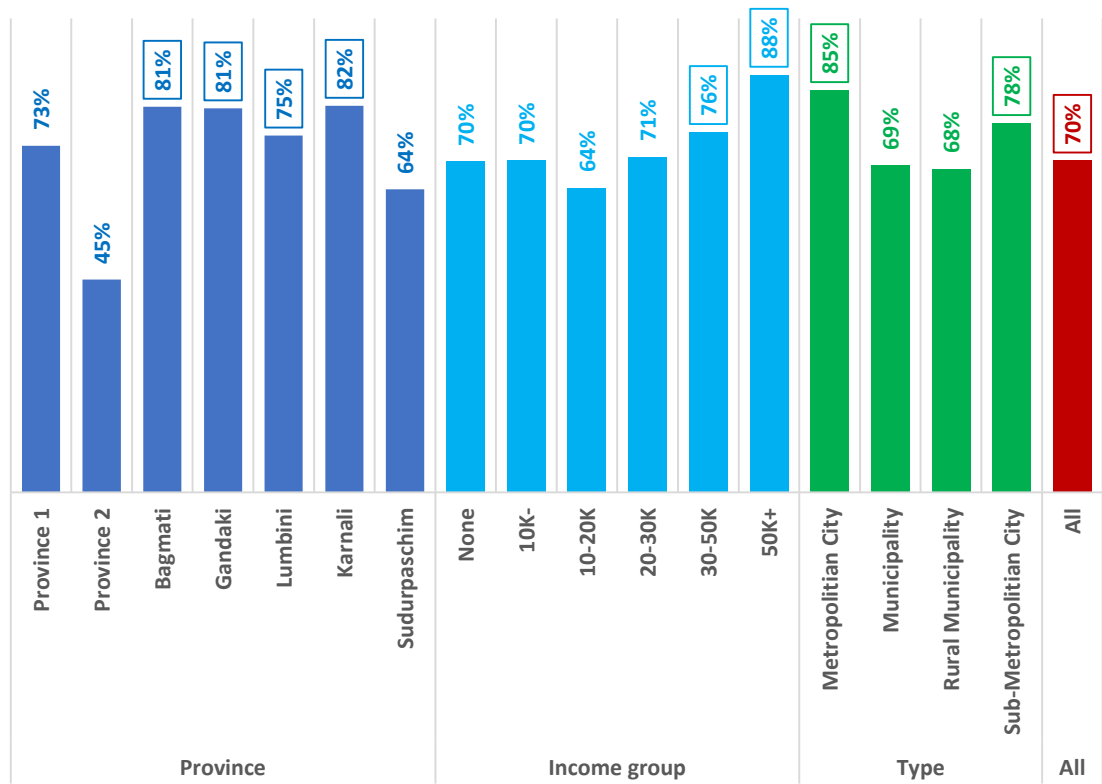
Sources of drinking water by income group (T) and Province (B) in Jan



Water supply situation (Jan 21)



WASH: 70 per cent had access to handwashing station with soap. 88% of top income group had access compared to 70% of the lowest income group. Only 45% of respondents in Province 2 declared having access. Residents in metropolitan cities were much more likely to have access to handwashing station (85%). 1 continue to report difficulty or no access to toilets. Some evidence of increased repair activities compared to Dec.

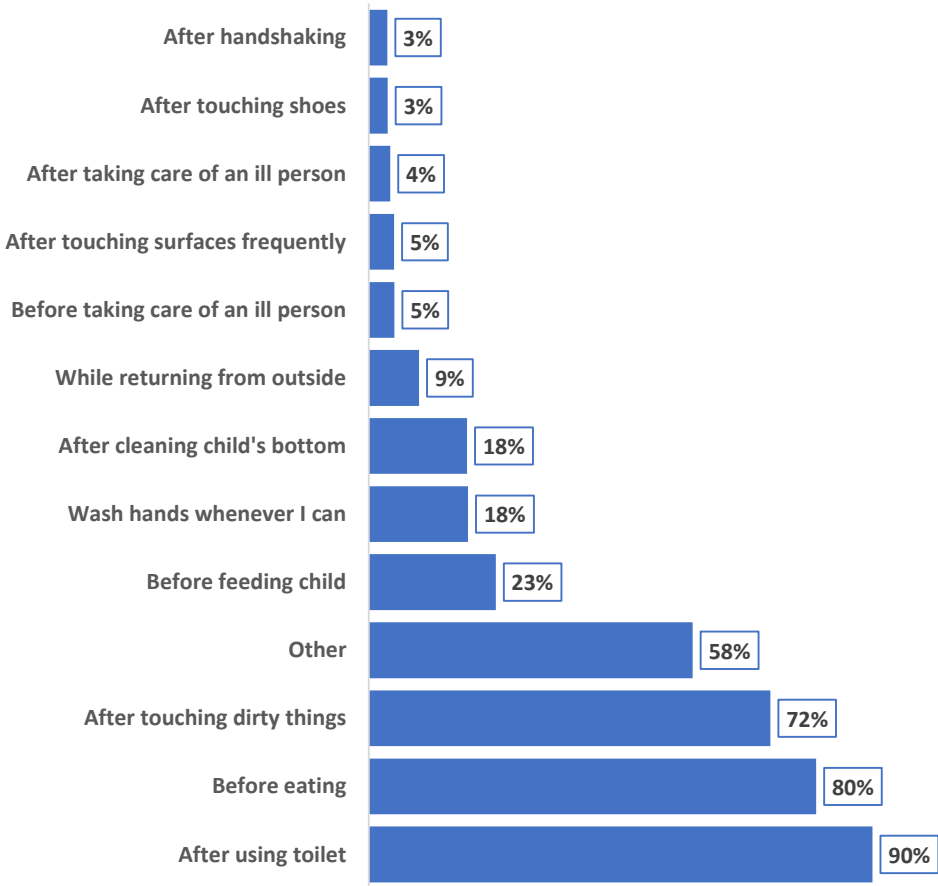


Per cent having a handwash station at home by background characteristics (Jan 21)

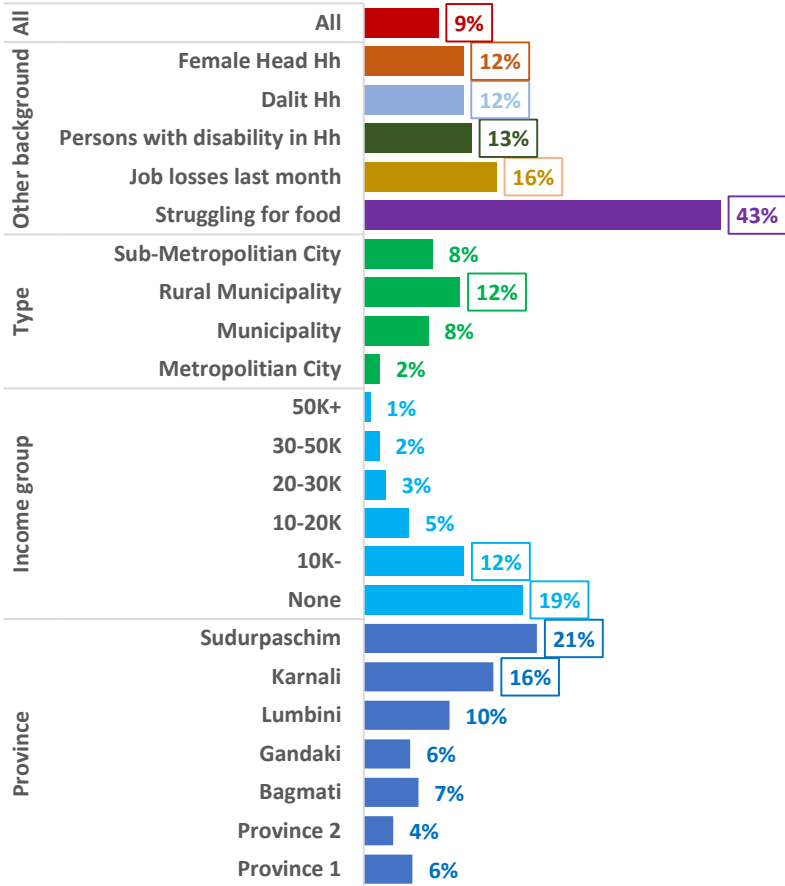
	TOILET			HANDWASHING STATION		
ACTIONS	Jan	Dec	Oct	Jan	Dec	Oct
Built new	2%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%
Repaired	4%	3%	2%	6%	4%	3%
Added new to existing	N.A			5%	6%	5%
Using existing one	94%	93%	96%	89%	89%	91%
Sharing with other families	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Difficulty/No access	1%	1%	1%	N.A		1%

Actions regarding Toilet & Handwashing Station (Jan)

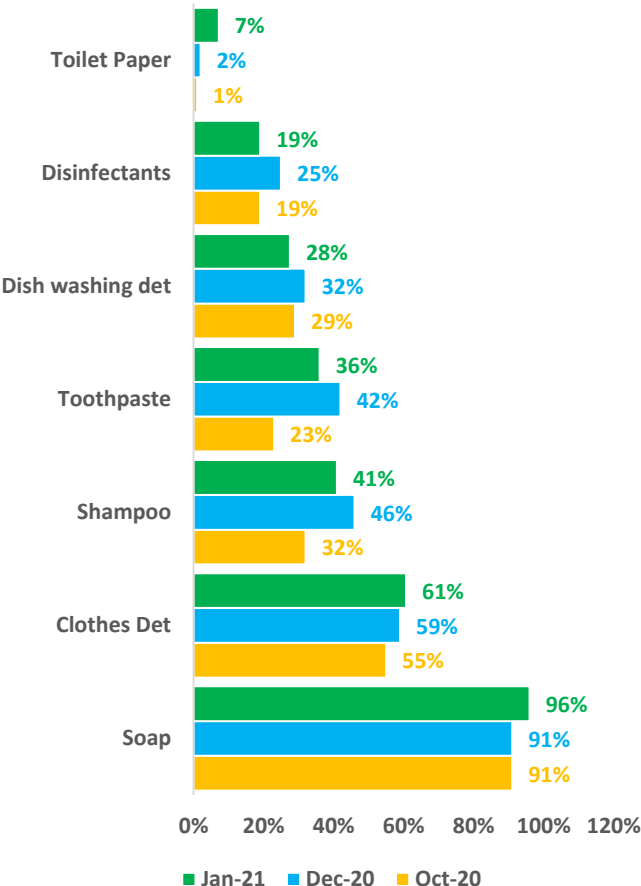
WASH: Most respondents reported washing their hands after using the toilet (90%) followed by before eating (80%) and after touching dirty things (72%). A decreasing trend in per cent reporting having difficulty in accessing hygiene products from 12% in Dec to 9% in Jan. Those struggling for food are also the most likely to be having difficulty in accessing hygiene products (43%) as were respondents from lower income groups and from Lumbini, Karnali & Sudurpaschim. Over three rounds, the most difficult hygiene products to access were soap and detergent for clothes. A lack of finance, high prices and distance were the main reasons given for having difficulty in accessing hygiene products.



When respondents washed their hands with soap? (Jan 21)

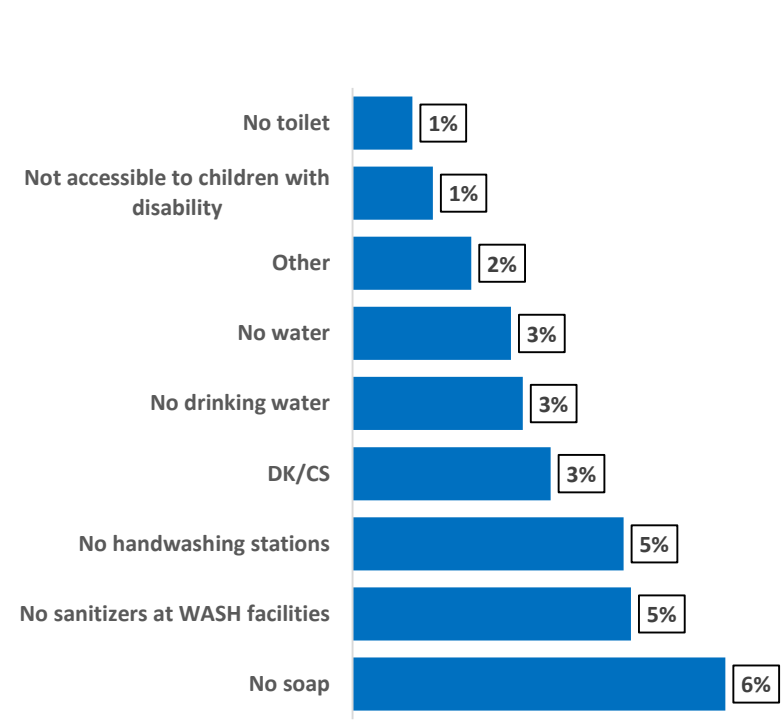


Per cent reporting difficulty accessing hygiene materials by background characteristics (Jan)

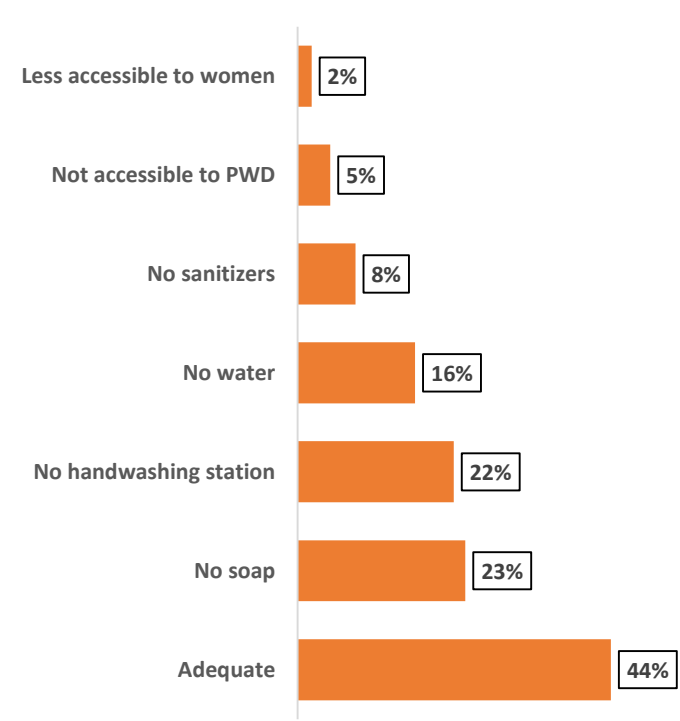


Hygiene products that were difficult to access

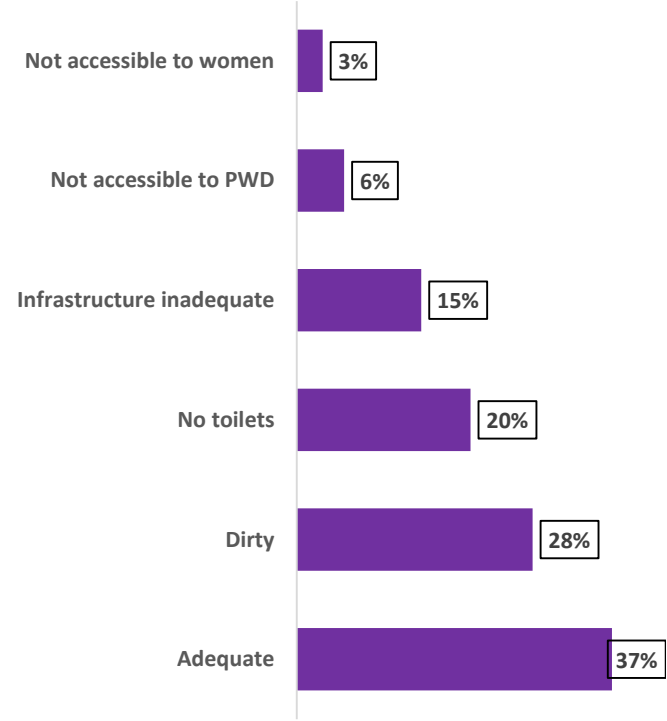
WASH: 83 per cent of respondents perceived good WASH facilities in children’s schools (unchanged from Dec). However, 6 per cent reported no soap at handwashing stations and 5 per cent reported no handwashing station in children’s schools. 44 per cent respondents felt that handwash facilities in their communities were adequate. However, just under a quarter reported no soap and no public handwashing stations. 37 per cent reported that toilets were adequate, 28% reported toilets being dirty and 20% reported no public toilets in their communities.



Perceptions about local school WASH situation (Jan 21)



Perceptions about public handwashing stations (Jan)

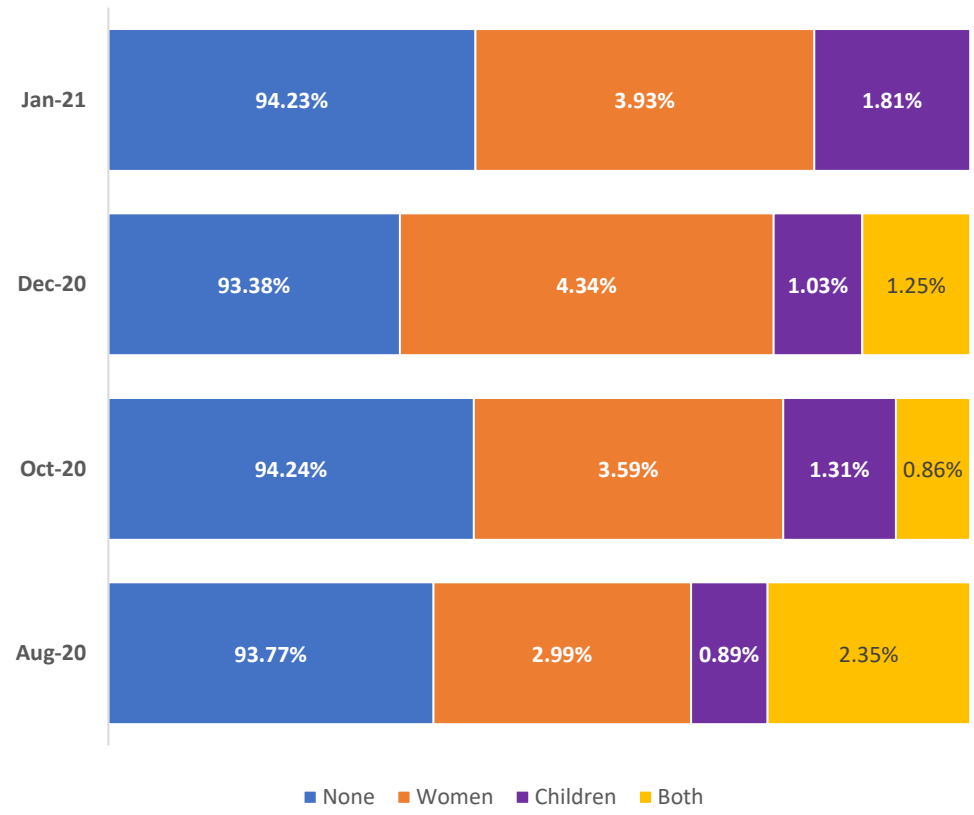


Perceptions about public toilets (Jan)

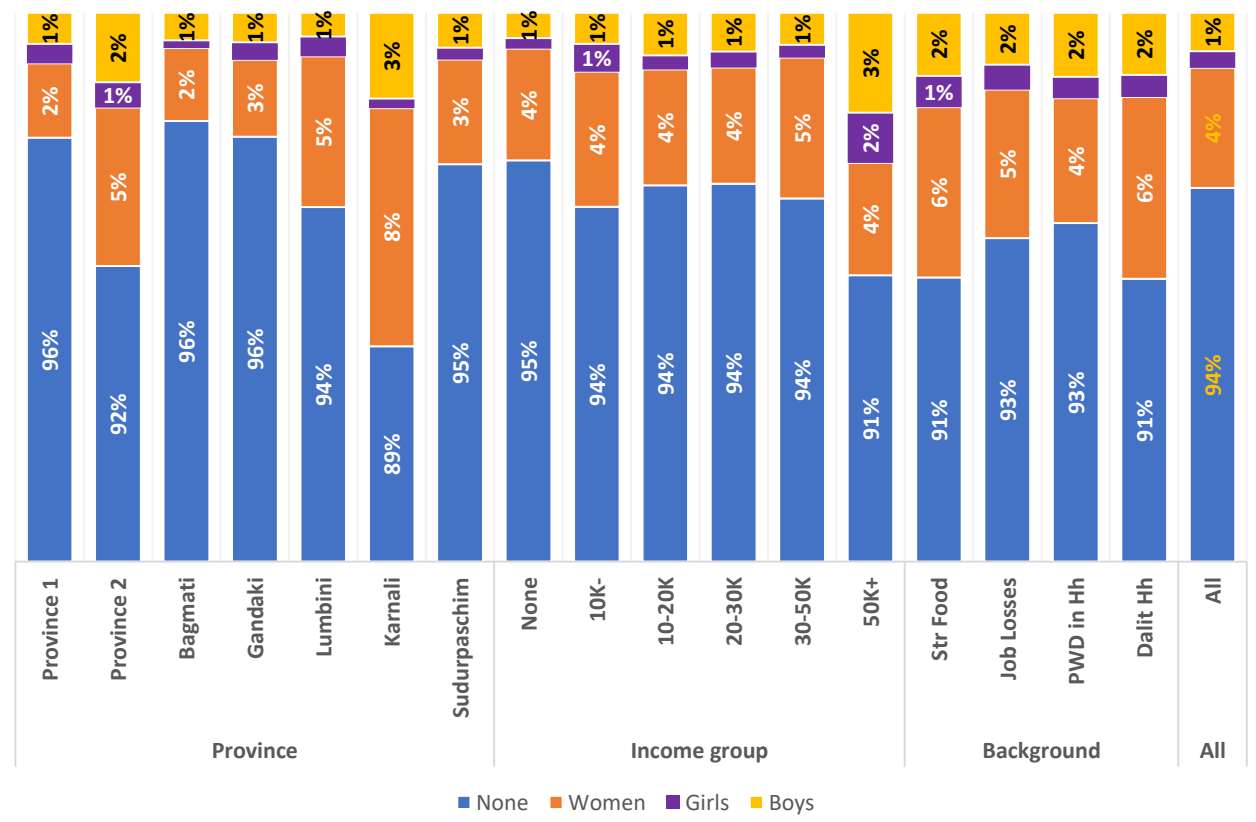
Protection



PROTECTION: 6% respondents reported witnessing violence against women and/or children. Increasing trend observed in violence against children comparing Aug-Jan. Examining outcomes by background characteristics shows that residents from Karnali are the most likely to report violence against women and boys as are respondents struggling for food and those from Dalit Hh. Respondents from the top income group are most likely to report violence against girls and boys.

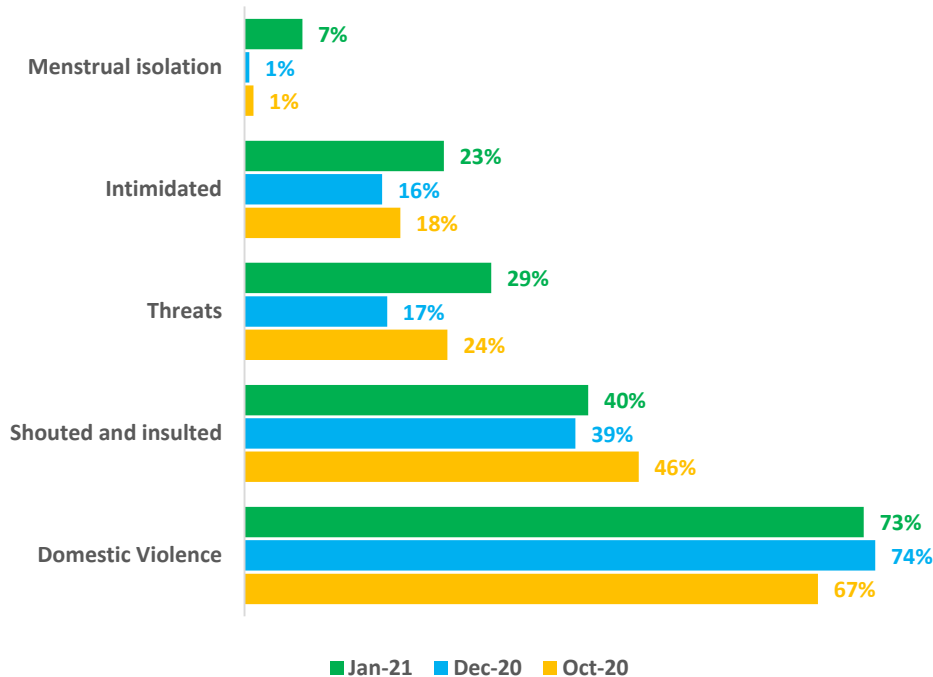


Witnessing violence against women and children (Aug-Jan)

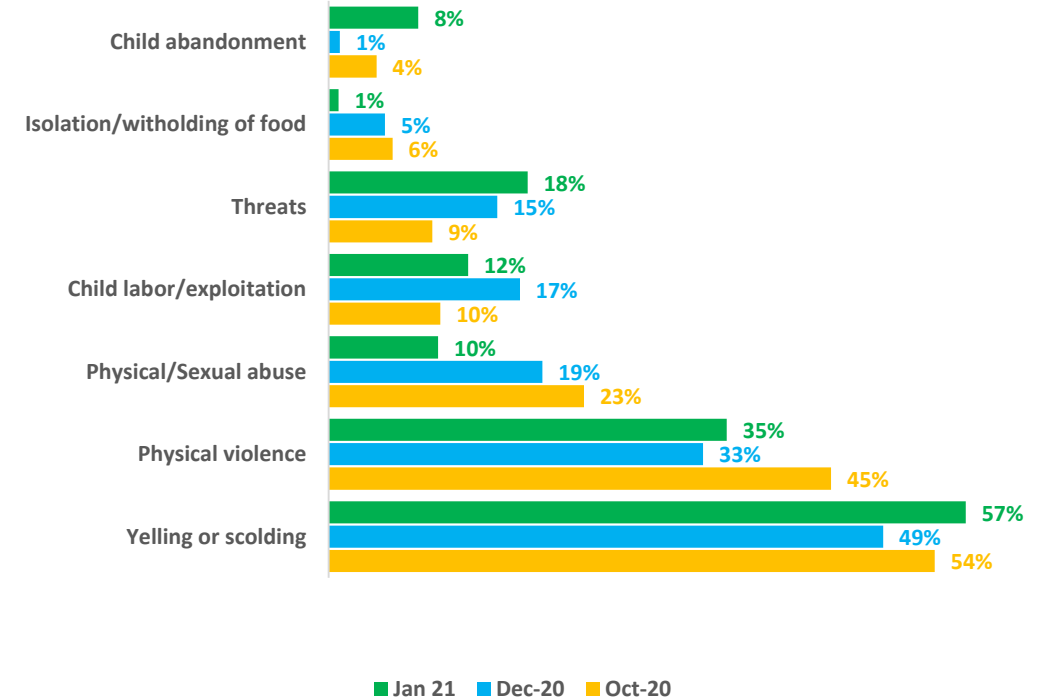


Witnessing violence against women and children by background characteristics

PROTECTION: Domestic violence, sexual abuse and psychological or emotional violence are the main protection risks facing women and children. Increase in yelling and scolding, physical violence, threats and child abandonment noted as protection risks for children in Jan 21



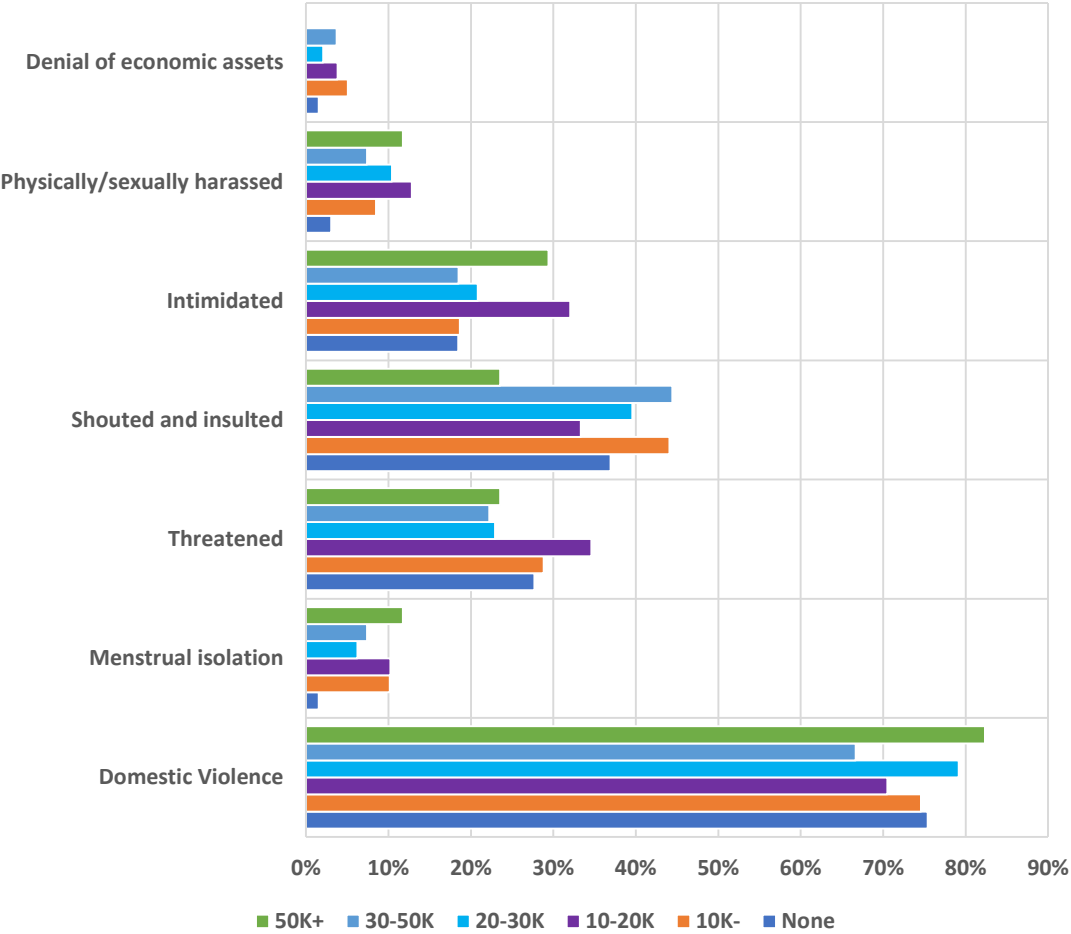
Types of discriminatory/violent behaviour towards women



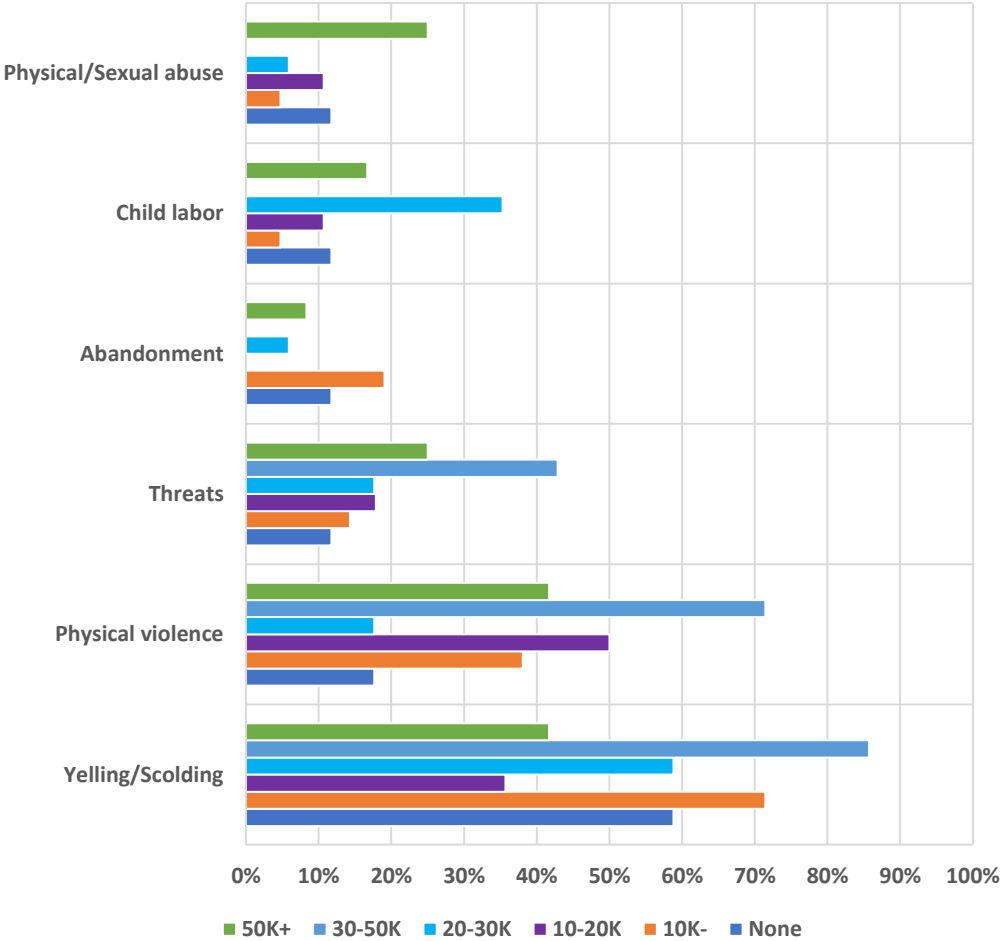
Types of discriminatory/violent behaviour towards children

- Most prevalent forms of discriminatory and violent behaviour towards women are domestic violence, shouting and insulting, and threats and intimidation (continuation of what was observed in Oct & Dec)
- Most prevalent forms of discriminatory and violent behaviour towards children are shouting/scolding, physical violence, physical or sexual abuse and child labour/exploitation (continuation of what was observed in October and Dec). Increase in child abandonment noted in Jan.
- This does not consider intersecting forms of violence.

PROTECTION: Comparing protection risks faced by women and children in different income groups shows interesting variations. The top income group is the most likely to witness domestic violence against women. When it comes to abuse against children, the top income groups are more likely to witness yelling, physical violence, threats and physical/sexual abuse. The lowest two income groups are more likely to witness child abandonment.

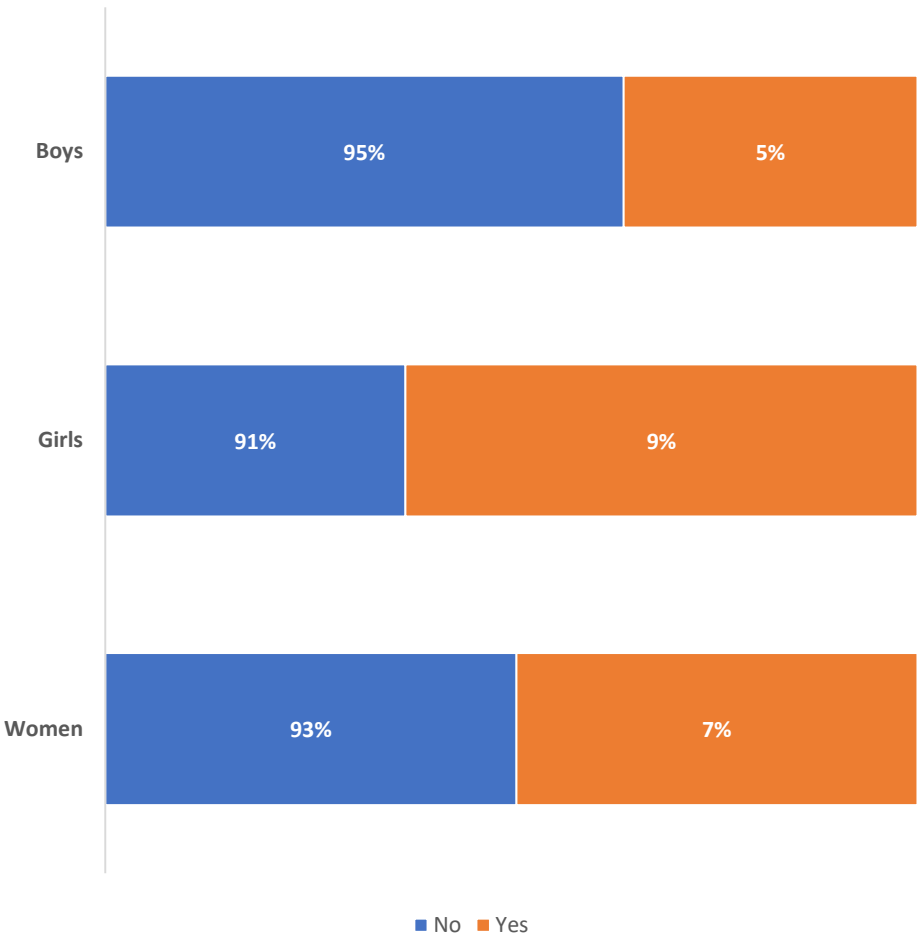
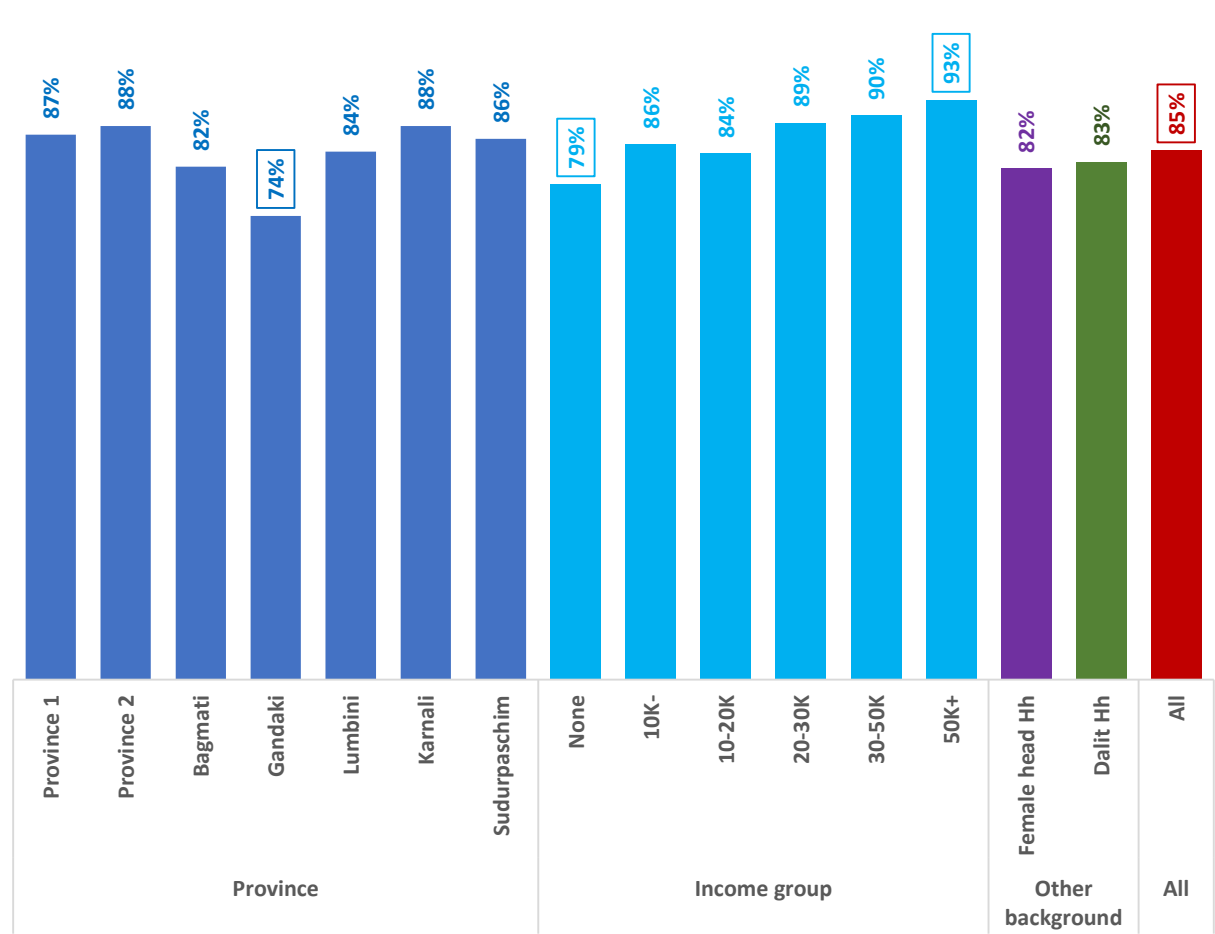


Types of protection risks faced by women by income group (Jan)

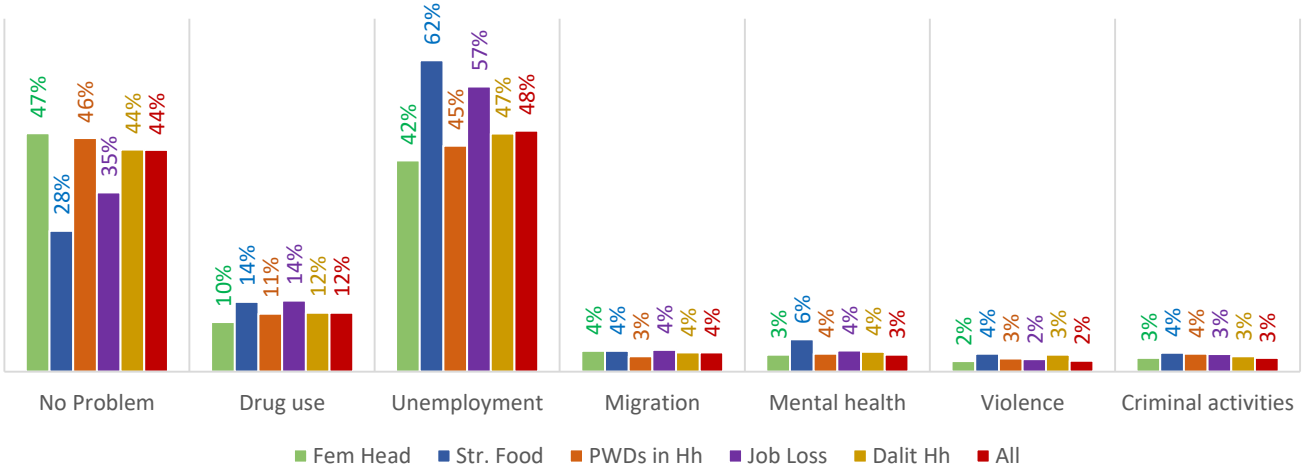
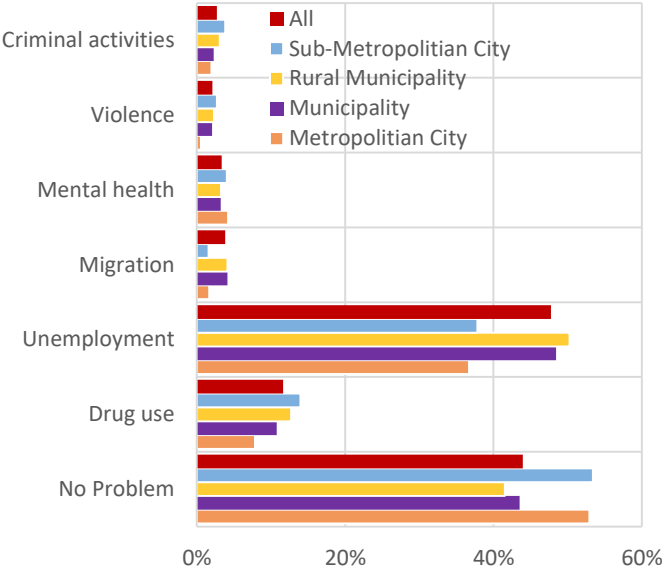
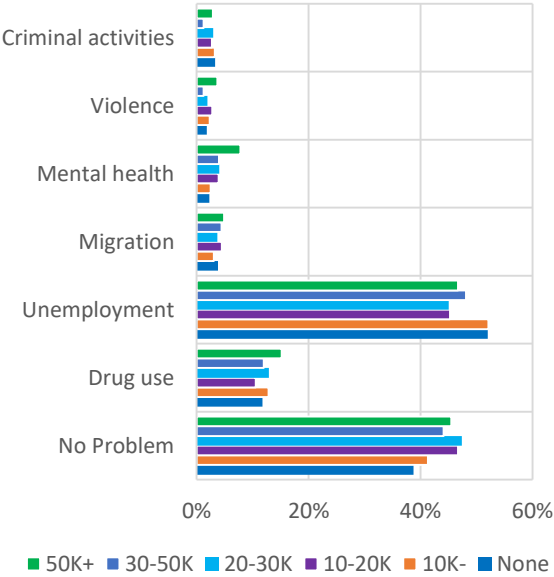
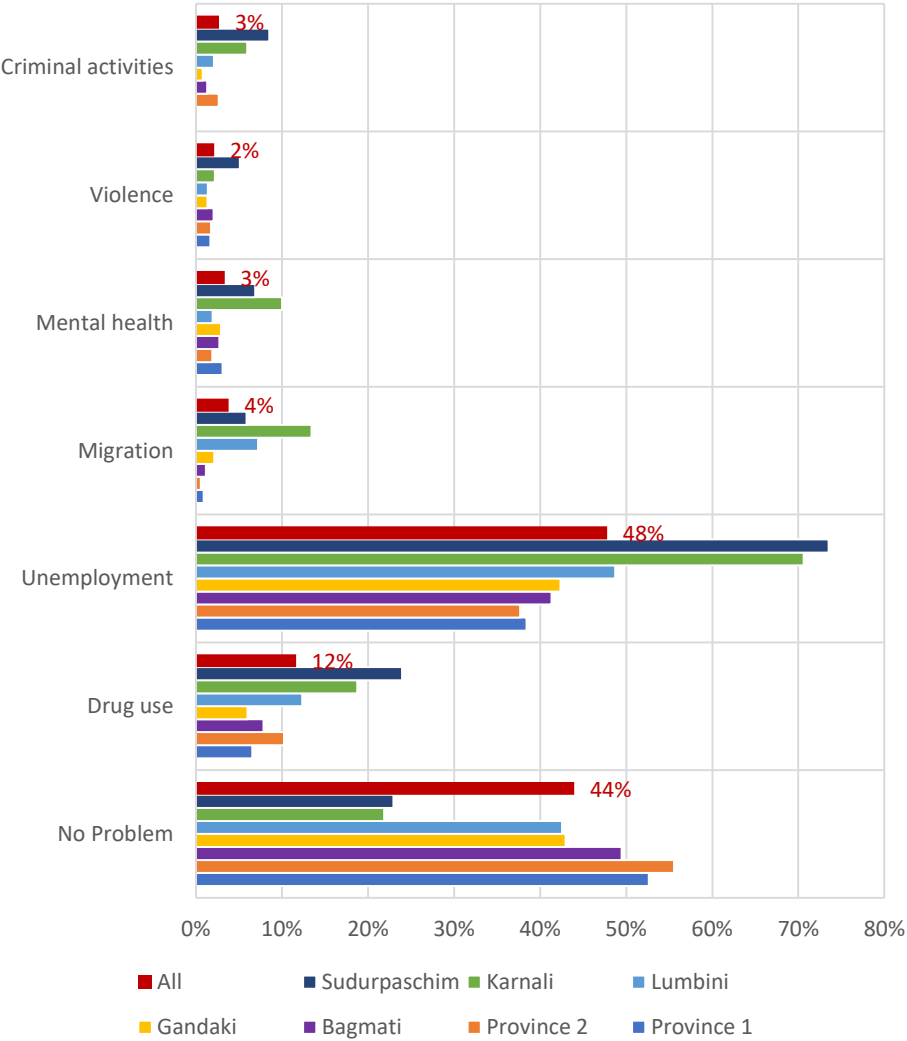


Types of protection risks faced by children by income group (Jan)

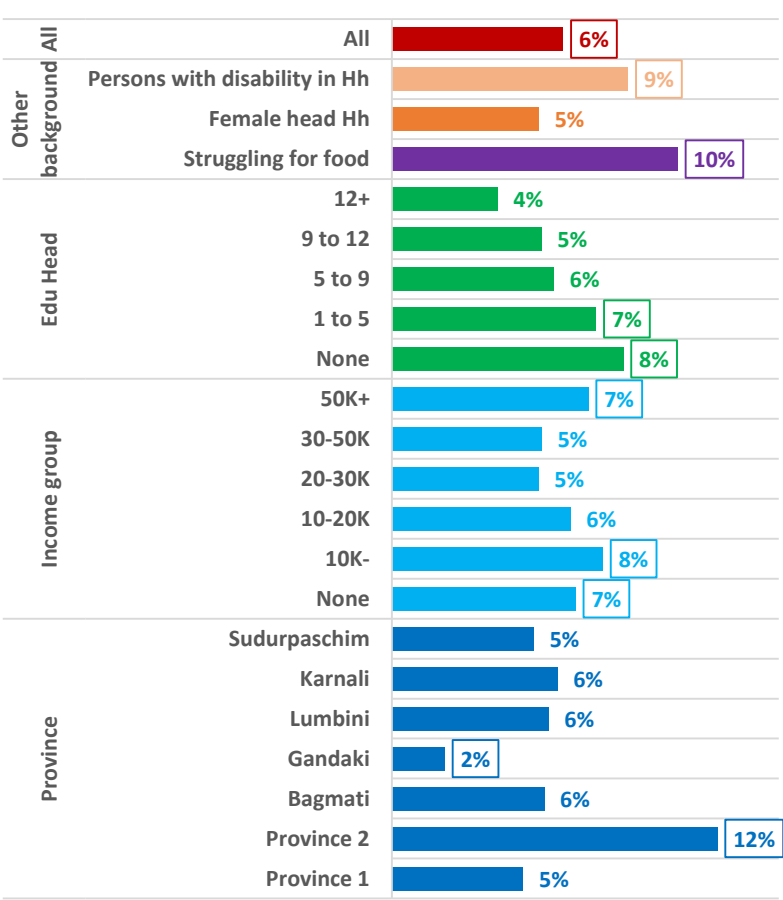
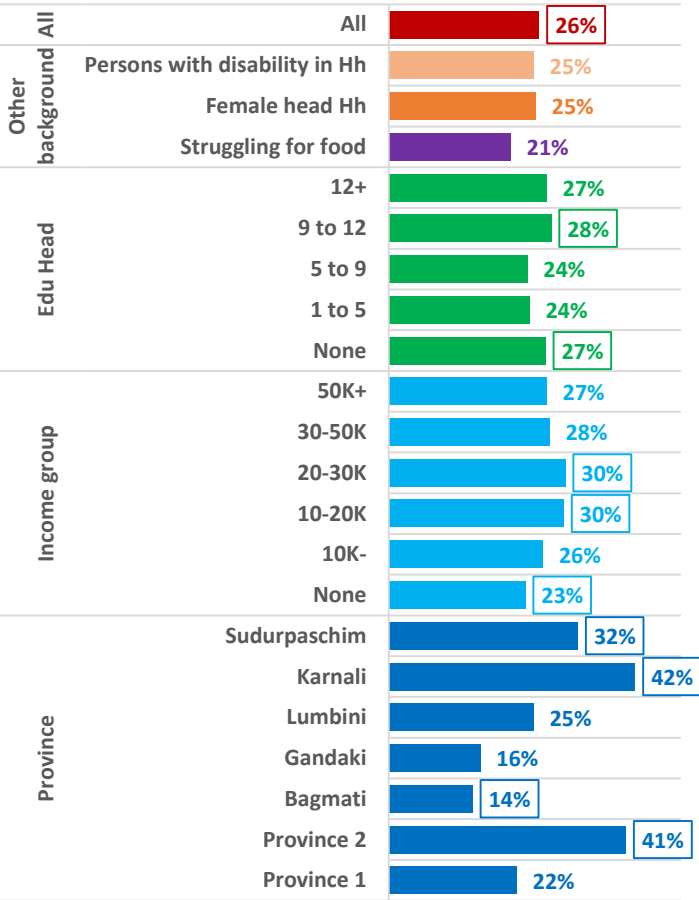
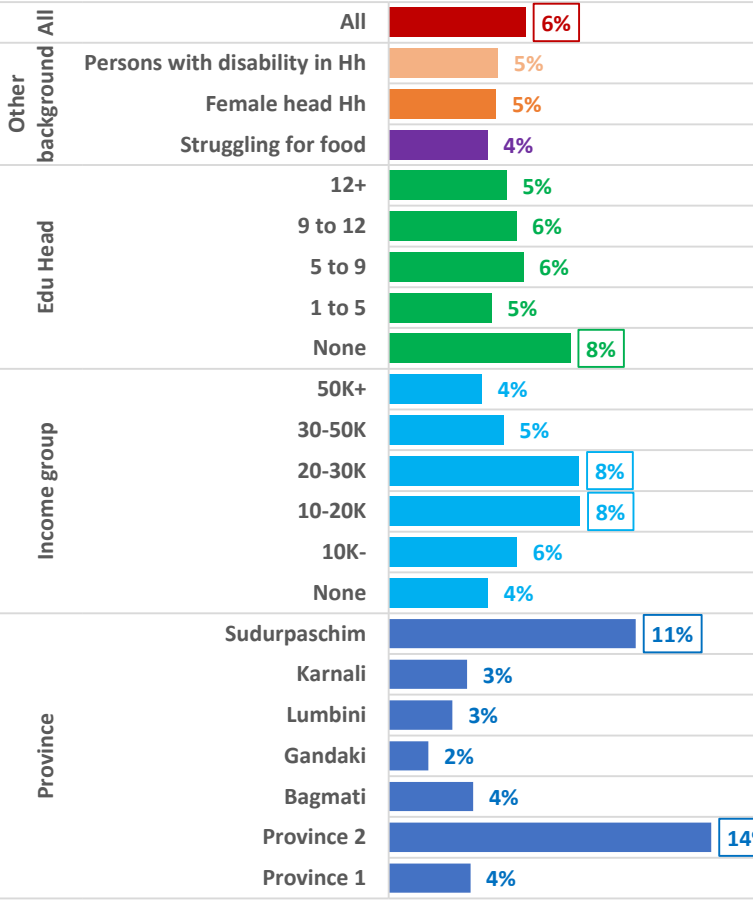
PROTECTION: 85 per cent of respondents knew where to report domestic violence on average, but HH that are Dalit, Female headed, belong to the lowest income group and from Gandaki are the least likely to know where to report domestic violence. 2 per cent of respondents reported domestic violence. Of these, 9 per cent reported violence against girls, 5 % reported violence against boys and 7% reported violence against women.



PROTECTION: Issues faced by men in the community center strongly around unemployment (48%), drug use (12%), migration (4%), mental health (3%), violence (2%), engaging in criminal activities (3%). These results vary considerably by Province, Income group, Type of residence and other background characteristics of respondents.



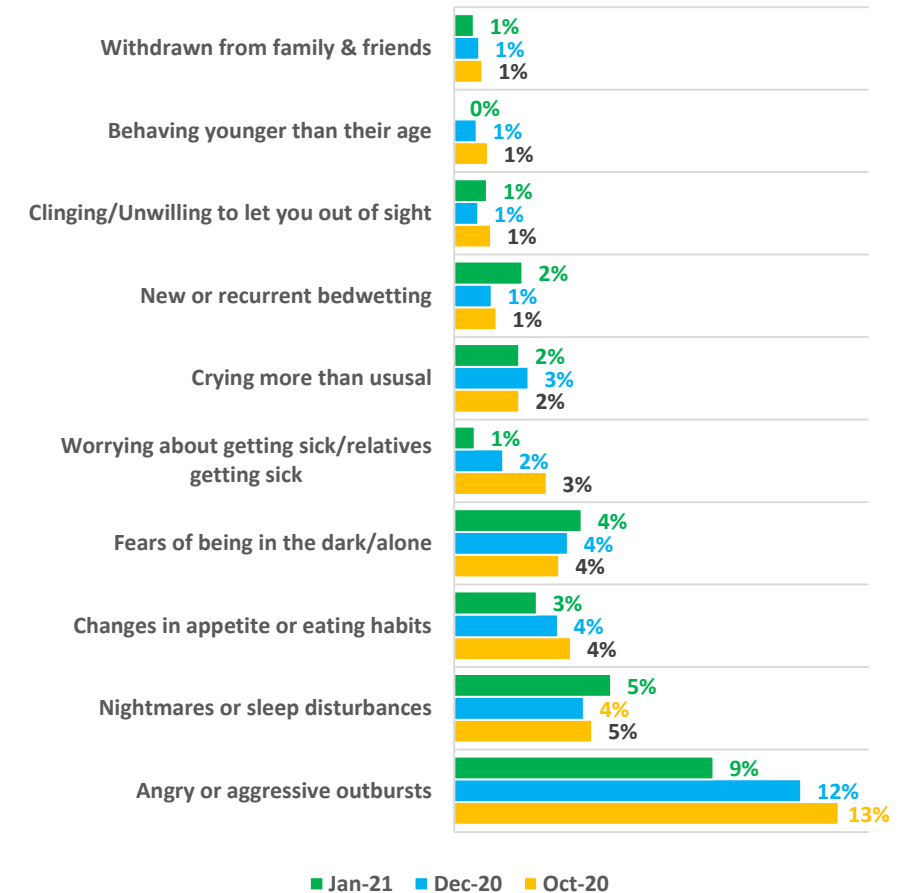
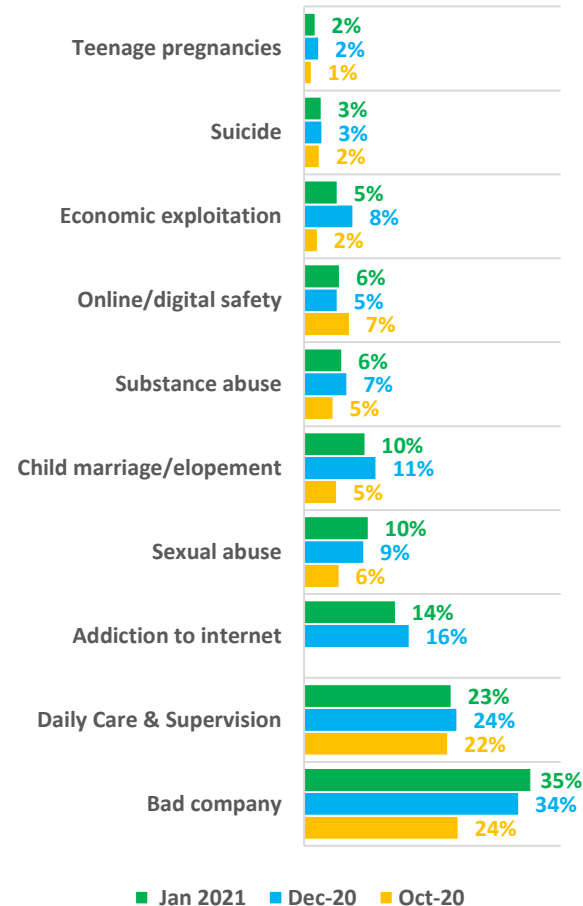
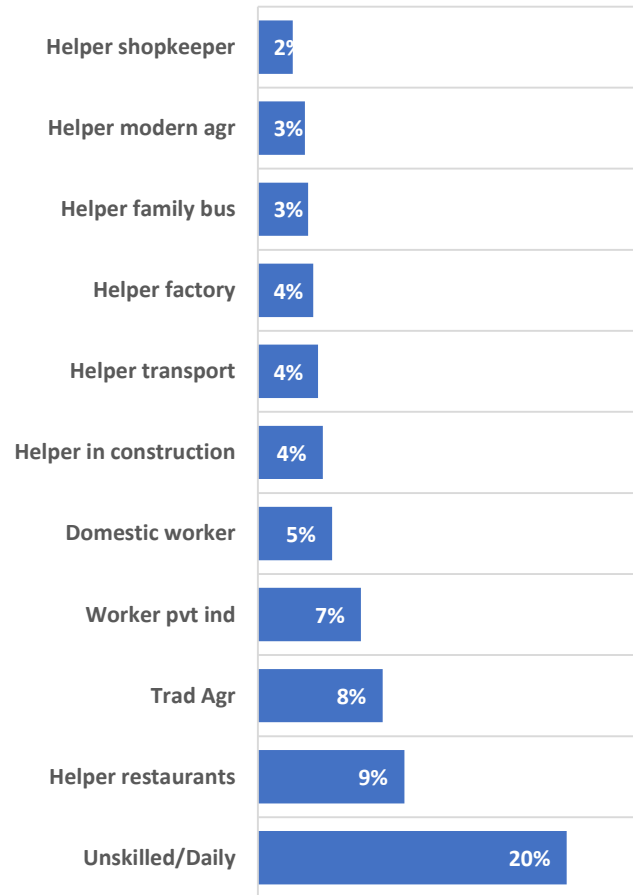
PROTECTION: 6 per cent of respondents noticed or heard of children being trafficked, 26 per cent heard of or noticed child marriage while 6 per cent noticed or heard about incidents of child working or migrating for work. There are considerable variations across the Provinces and by other characteristics. Respondents from Province 2 were most likely to report all three.



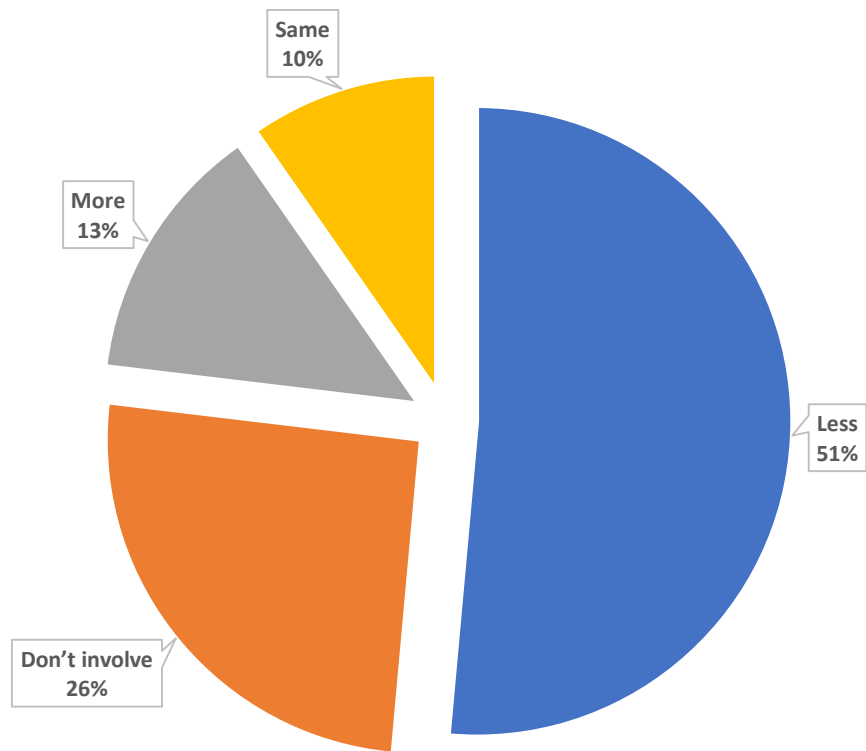
Respondents reporting on child trafficking (Left), child marriage/elopement (Center) and children working/migrating for work (Right)

Strong decline observed in per cent reporting observing child labor/migration from 34% in Dec to 6% in Jan. No change in child marriage or trafficking between the two rounds.

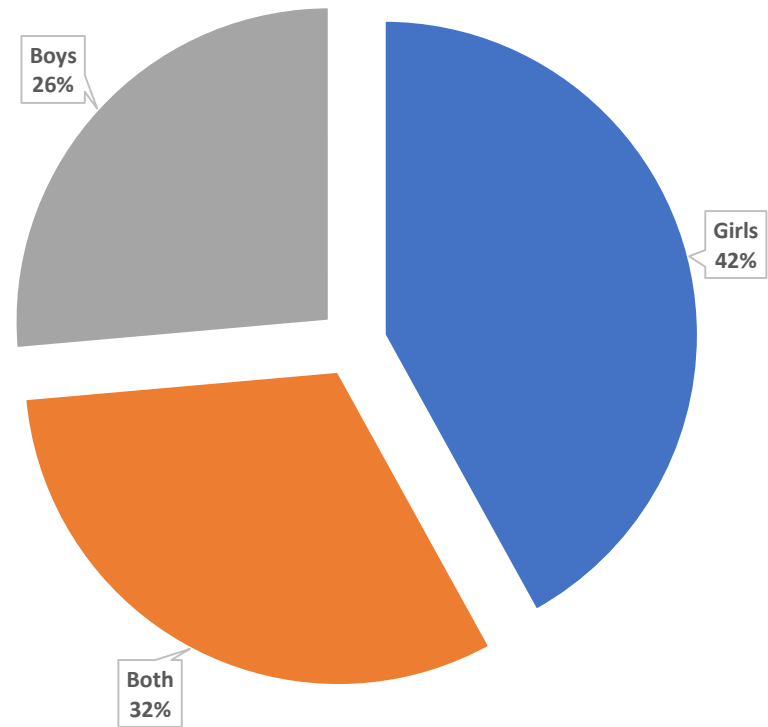
PROTECTION: Children were mainly observed working in unskilled labour (20%), as helpers in restaurants and tea shops (9%) and in traditional agriculture (8%). Bad company, lack of daily care and supervision and addiction to the internet remain the top 3 concerns about children. Respondents reported anger/aggression as the most prevalent symptom shown by their children followed by nightmares, fear of being left alone and changes in appetite. The per cent reporting anger or aggression has declined since August but still affects large numbers of children.



PROTECTION: Most respondents reported less involvement of their children in household chores. 13 per cent reported more involvement while 10% reported similar involvement in household chores. Most respondents reported girls as helping with household chores (42%) while 26% reported boys and 32% reported both.



Children’s involvement in household chores

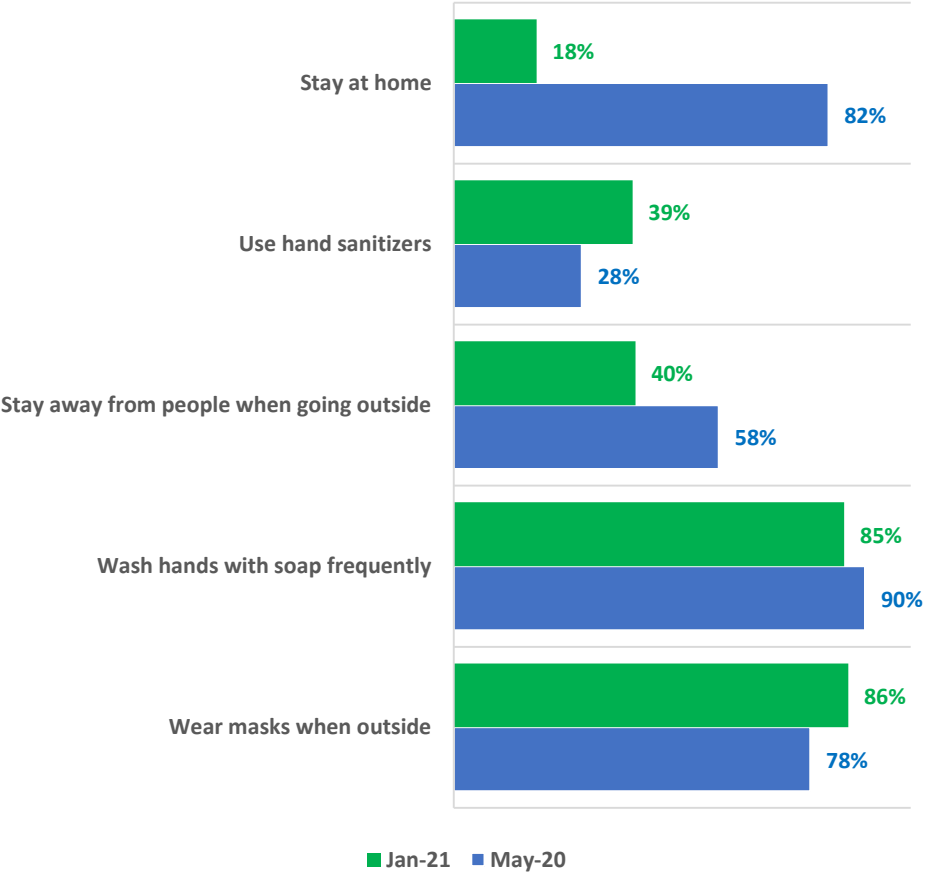


Gender and involvement in household chores

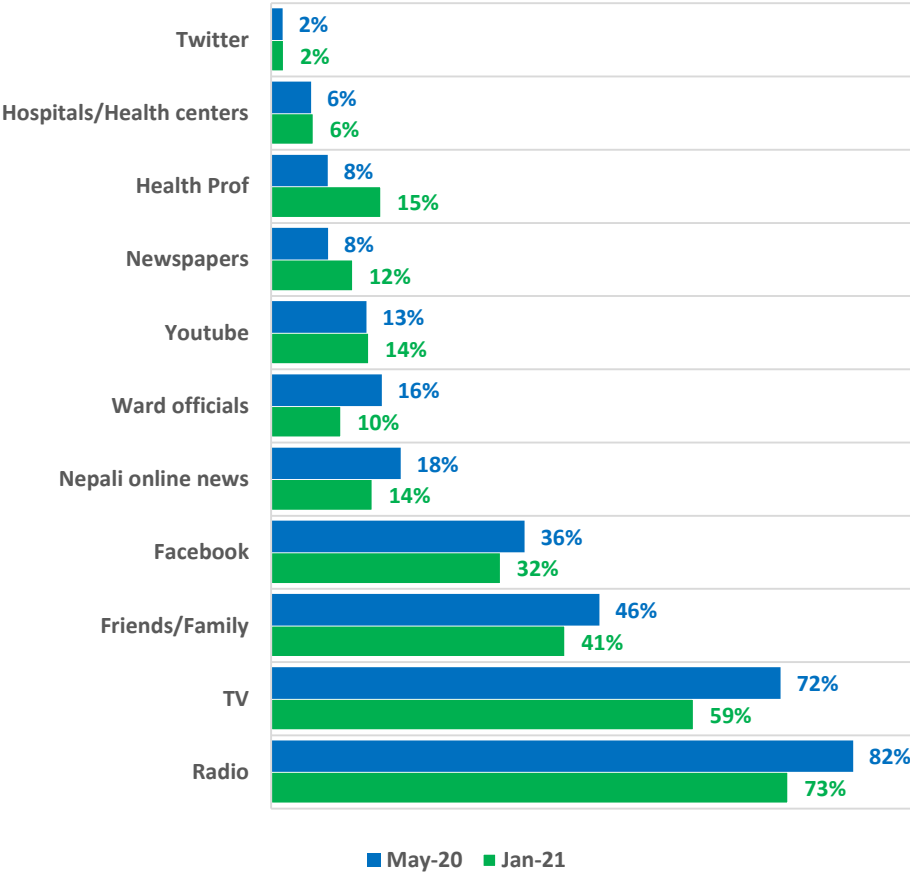
Behavior and knowledge



BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Safety measures changed significantly since May. Major sources of knowledge continue to be Radio and TV

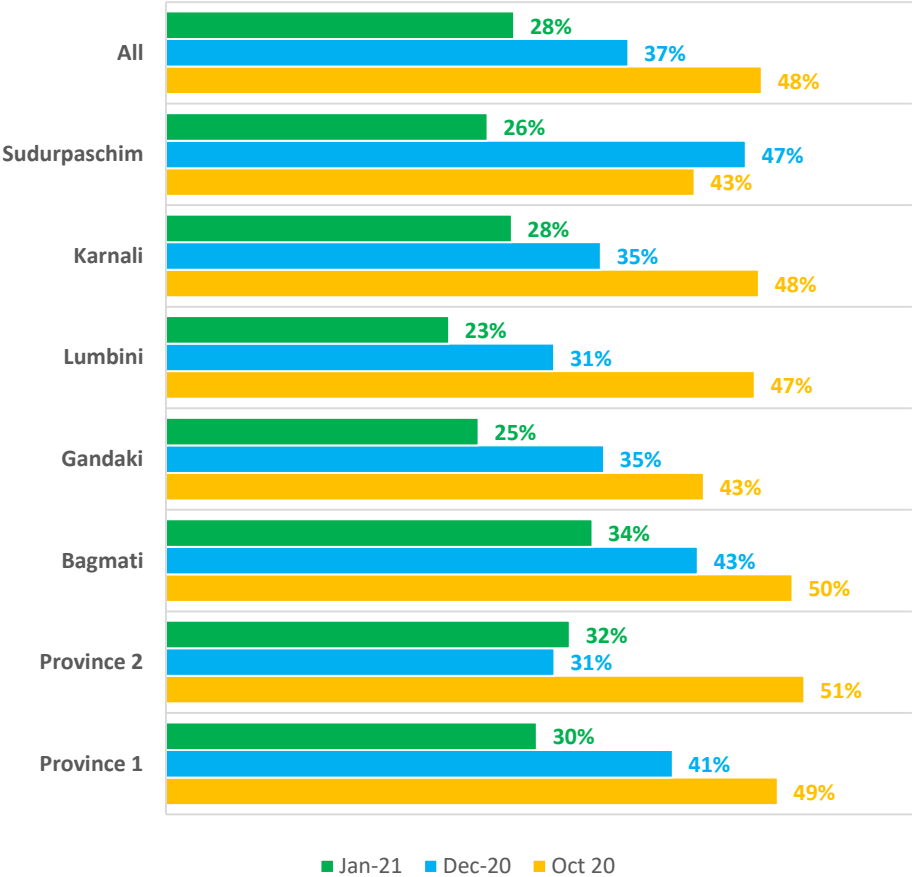


Safety measures taken (May 2020 and Jan 2021)

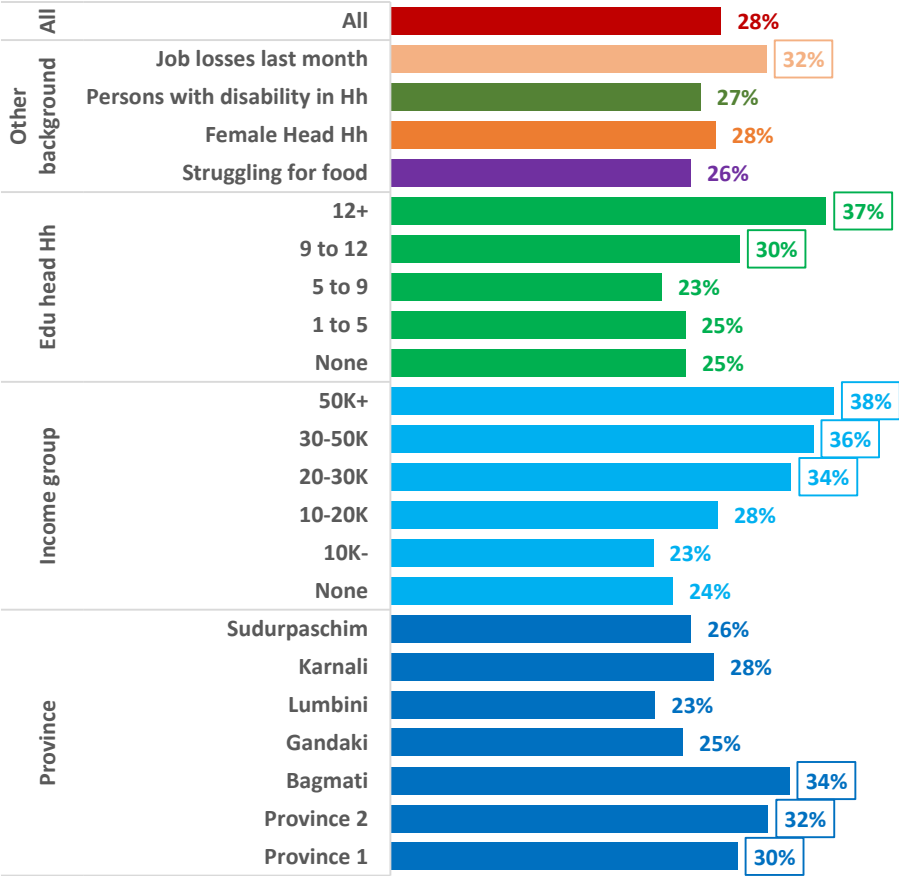


Sources of information on Covid-19 (May 2020 and Jan 2021)

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Per cent perceiving being at risk of infection dropped from 48% in October to 37% in December and to 28% in January. Respondents from upper income groups, where the head of the household has 12+ years of education, experiencing job losses and from Province 1, Province 2 and Bagmati are more likely to perceive being at risk.

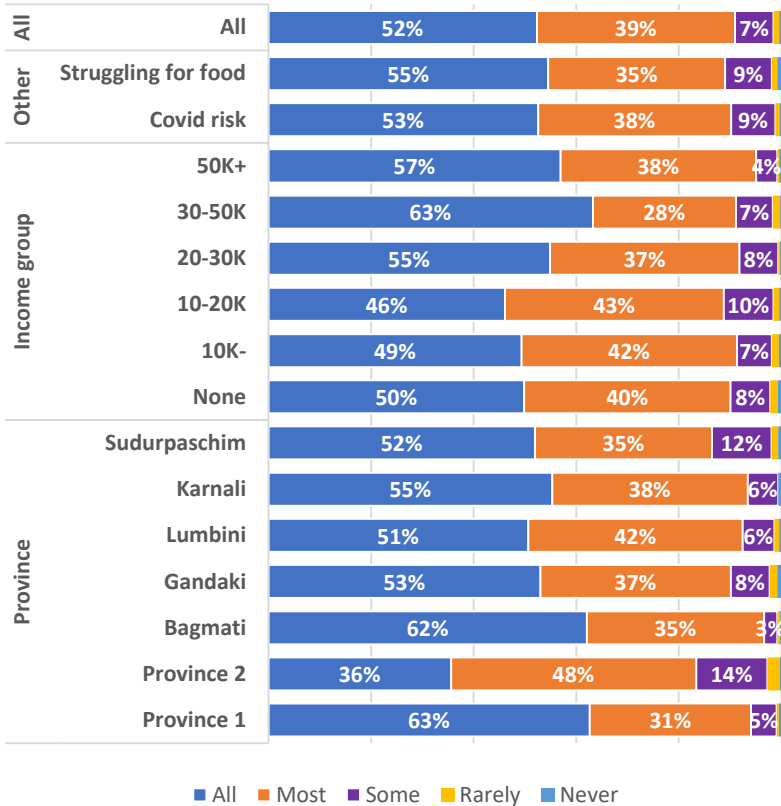


Per cent who perceive themselves at risk of Covid-19 infection (Oct-Jan)

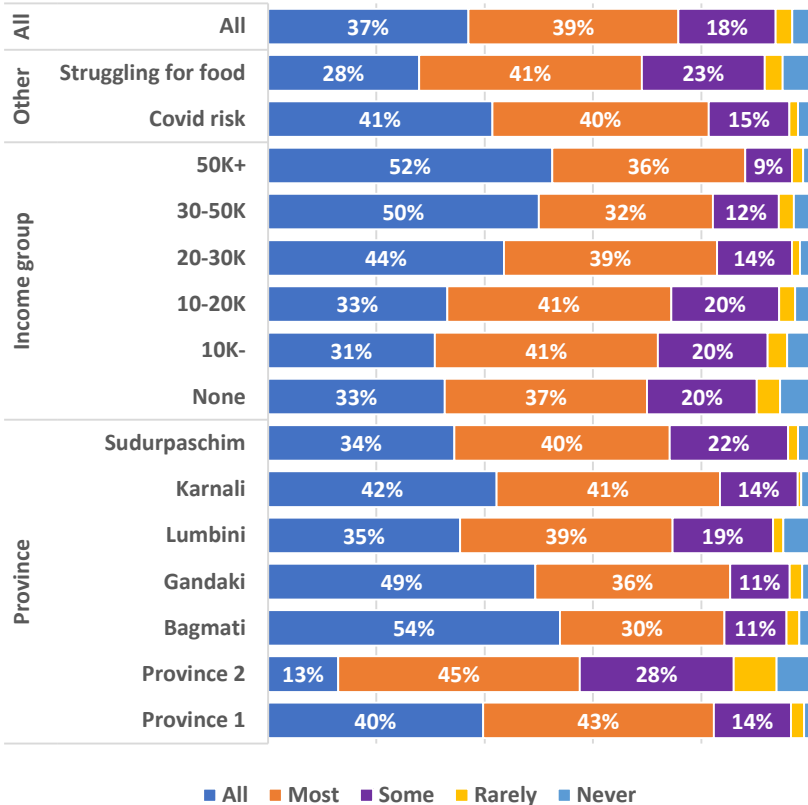


Variation in risk perception by income group & residence type (Jan)

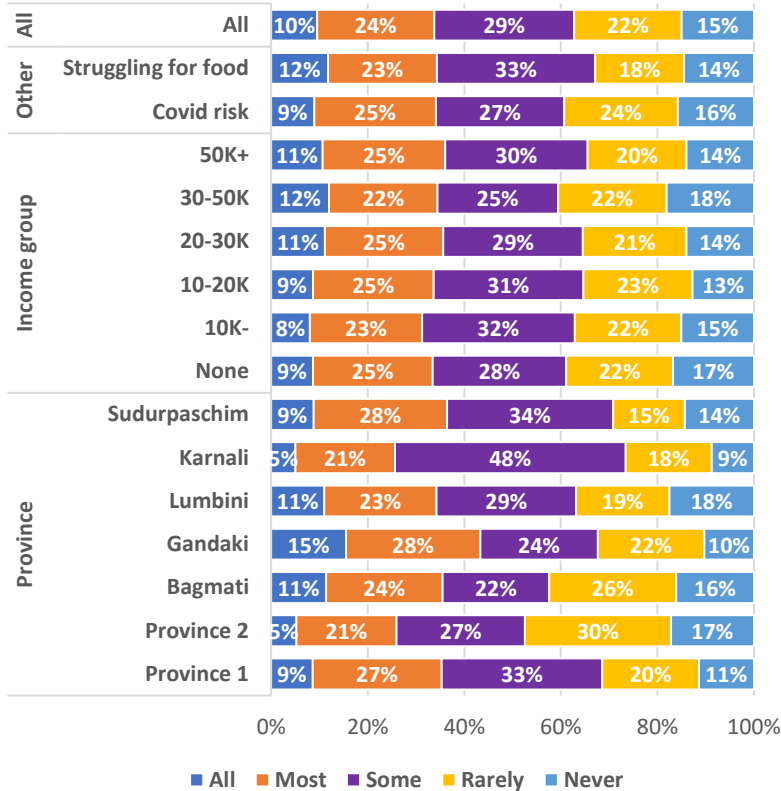
BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Only 52% practised handwashing for 20s or more all the time. Only 37% wore a mask in public all the time while only 10% practised 2m safe distancing all the time. Those who perceived themselves at risk were more likely to practise these behaviours all or most of the time. Province 2 respondents were least likely to report handwashing, wearing a mask all the time or practicing 2m social distancing in public. Income effect observed for handwash and mask wearing behavior.



Handwashing behavior



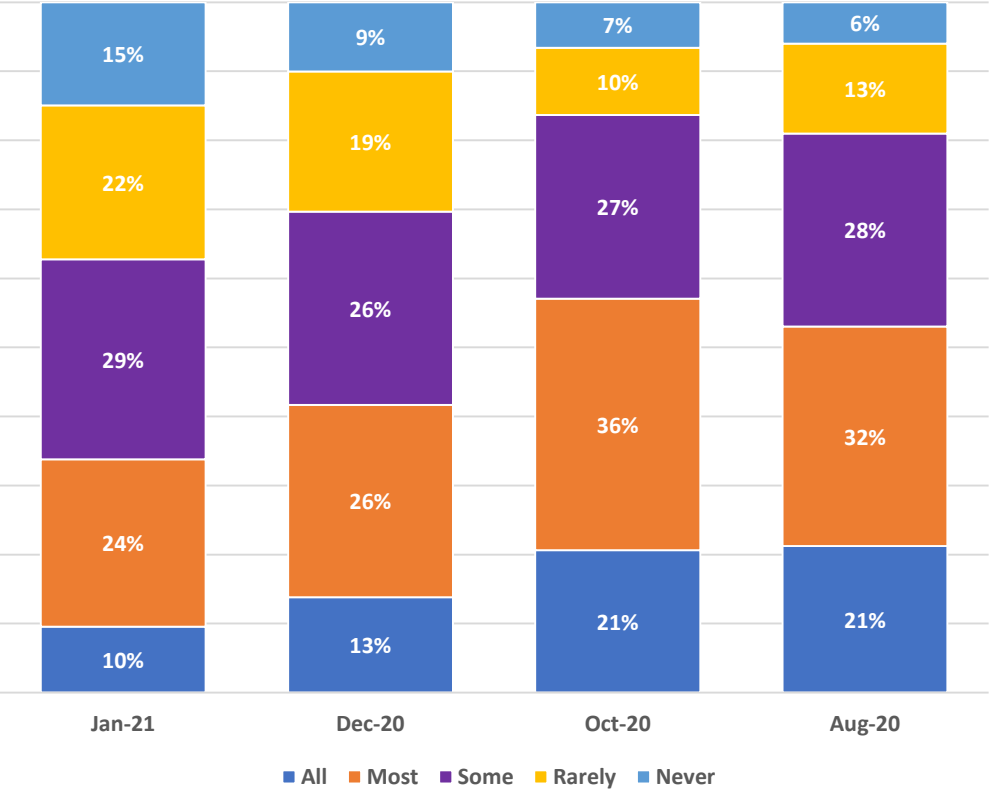
Wearing a mask in public



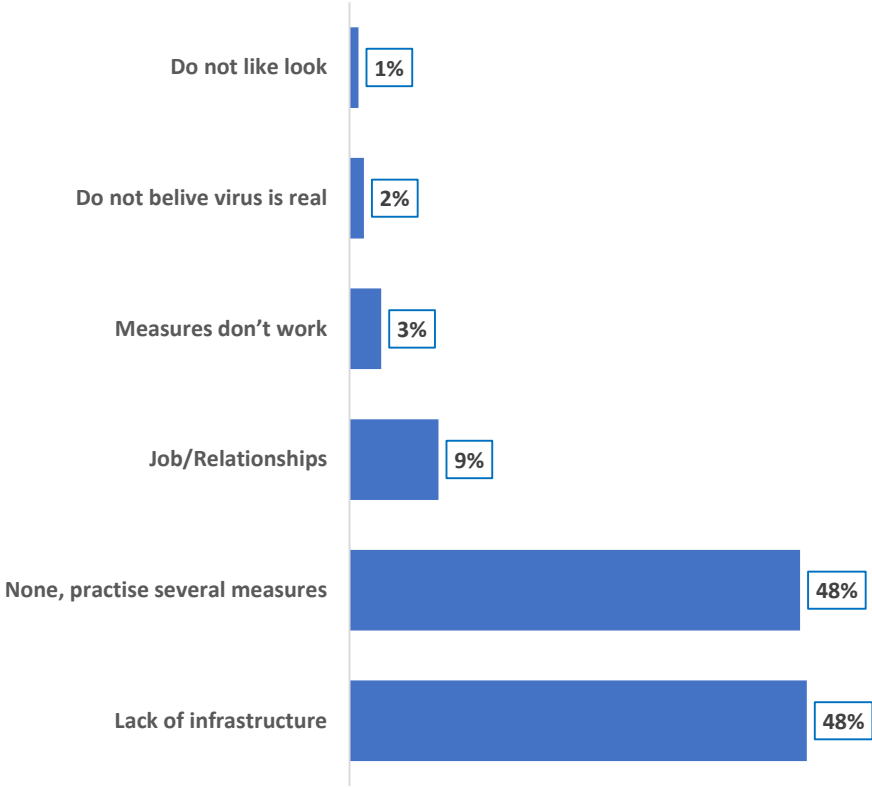
Maintaining 2m distance in public

2.5% (159 respondents) reported they could not buy a mask (down from 6% in Oct) citing price increases (35%), making masks at home (26%), not being able to afford to buy (18%) and lack of availability (16%).

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Comparing the practise of keeping 2m distance in public as reported in Aug, Oct, Dec and Jan, there is a decreasing trend in share of respondents reporting all the time or most of the time, with increases in rarely and never. Lack of infrastructure and jobs were the main reasons given for not being able to practise protective measures.

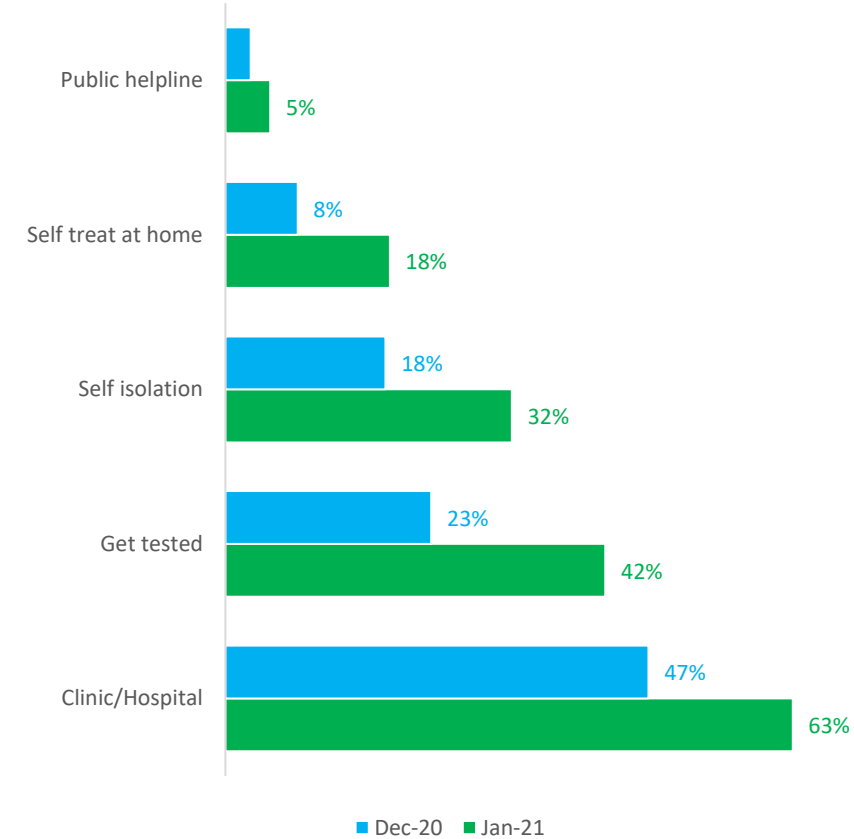


Maintaining 2m distance in public (Aug, Oct, Dec & Jan)

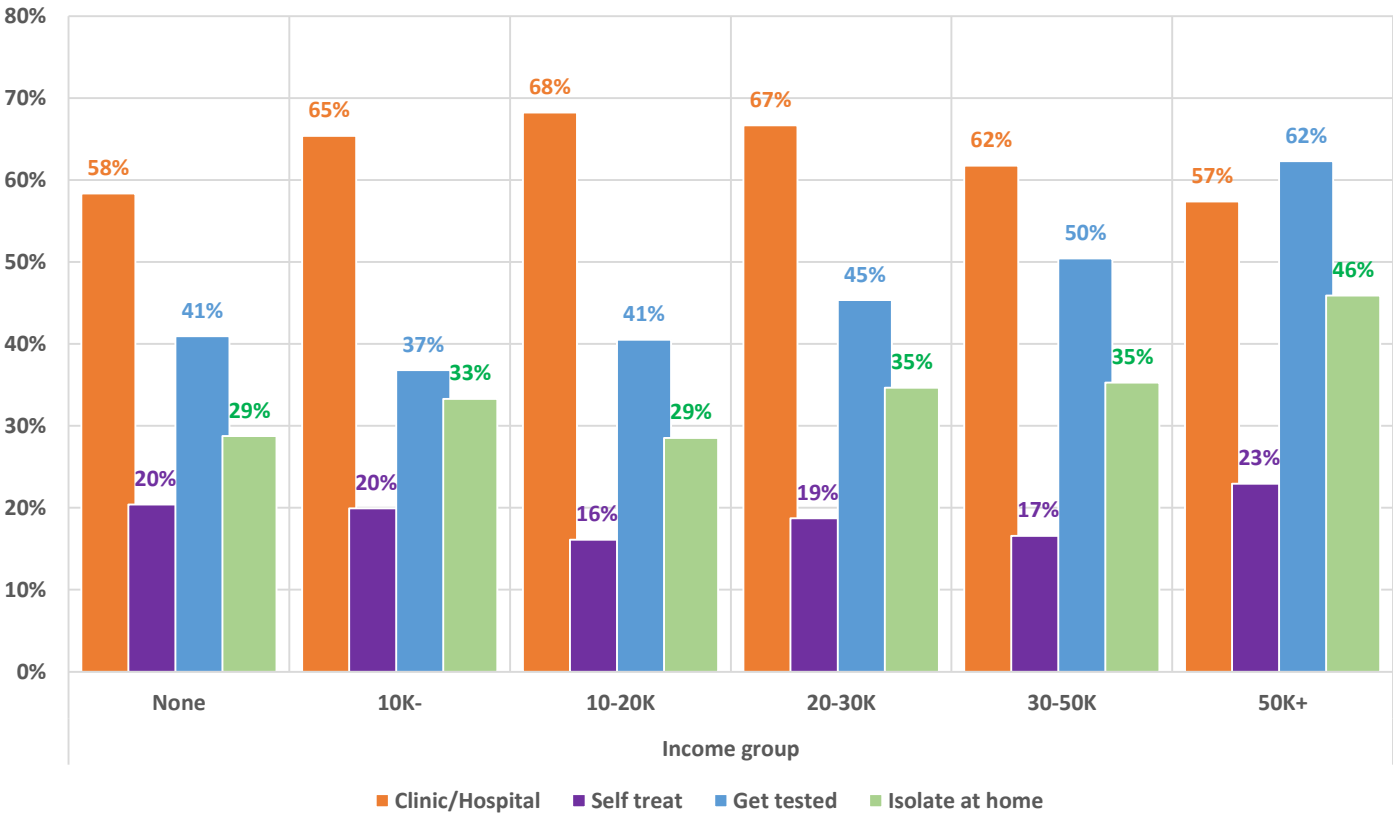


Reasons for not being able to practice protective measures (Dec)

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Most respondents reported they would go to a clinic (63%), try to get tested (42%), isolate at home (32%) or self-treat (18%). Preferred response in case of covid-19 infection varies by income group and whether the person perceived themselves to be at risk of covid-19 infection

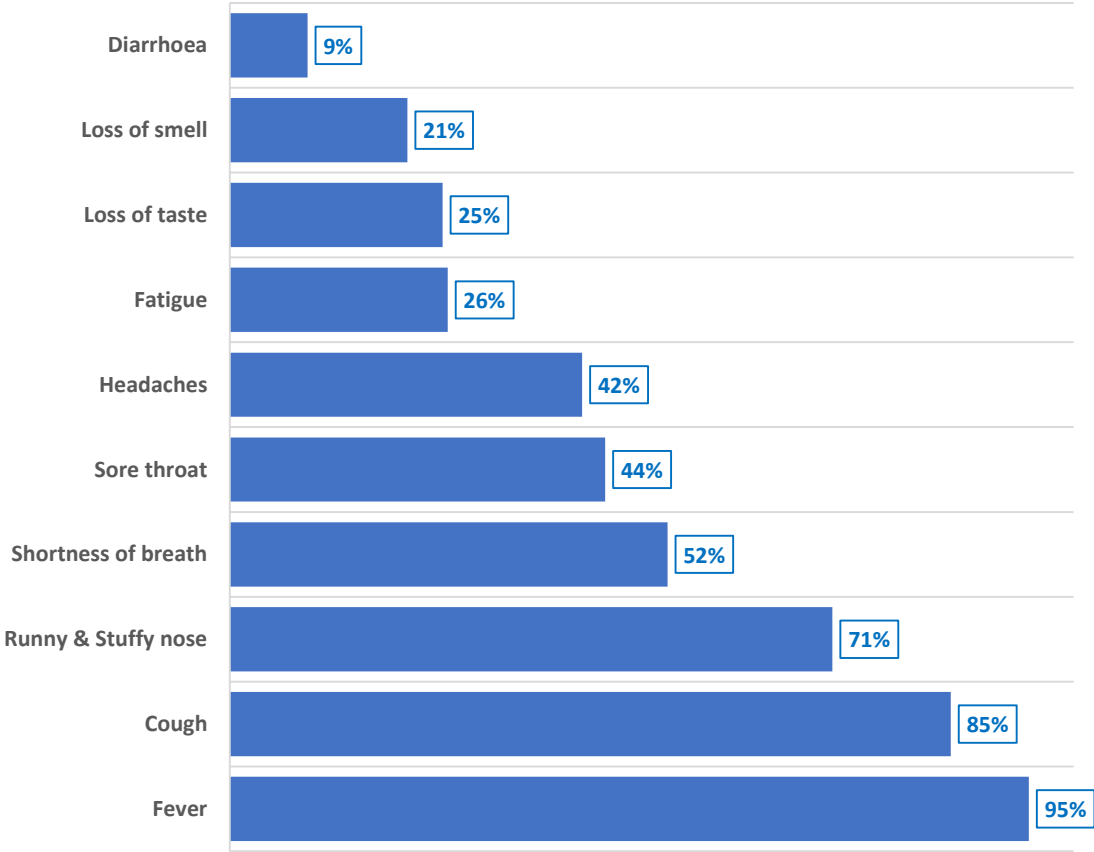


Preferred behavior in case of Covid-19 infection (Dec)

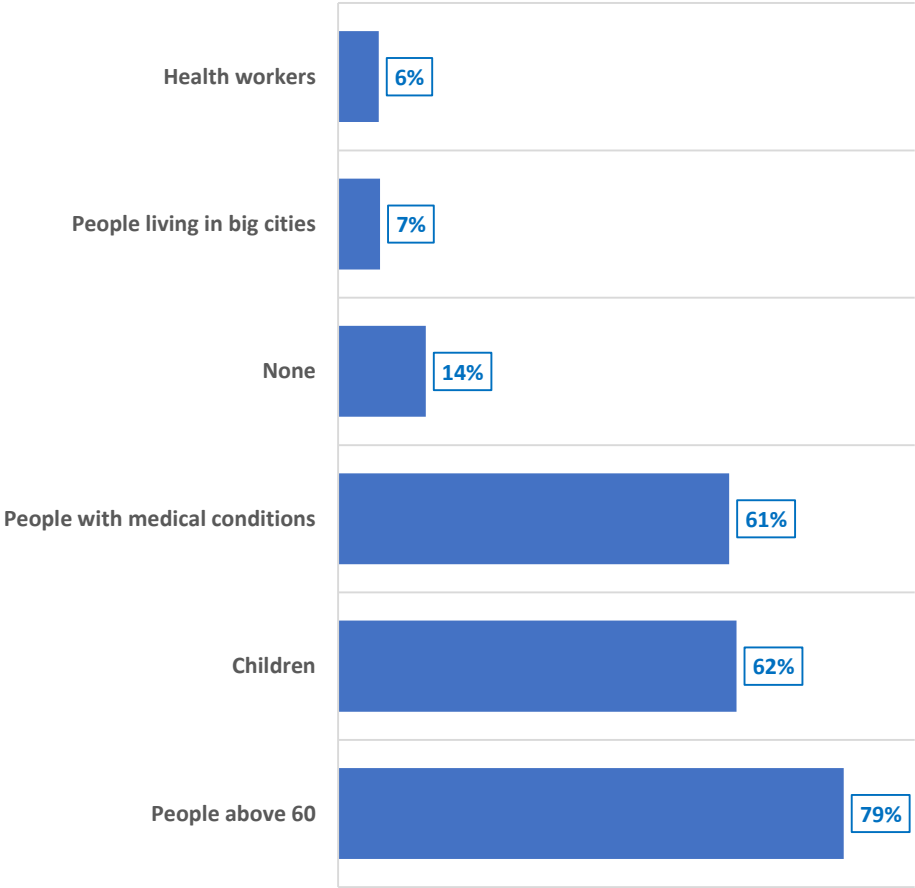


Preferred behavior in case of Covid-19 infection by income group (Jan 21)

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: Fever (95%), Cough (85%), Runny/Stuffy nose (72%) and shortness of breath (52%) were the top 4 symptoms of Covid-19 as identified by respondents. A significant number also identified sore throats, headaches, fatigue and loss of taste and smell. Respondents identified the elderly (79%), people with medical conditions (62%) and children (62%) as the most at risk of getting infected

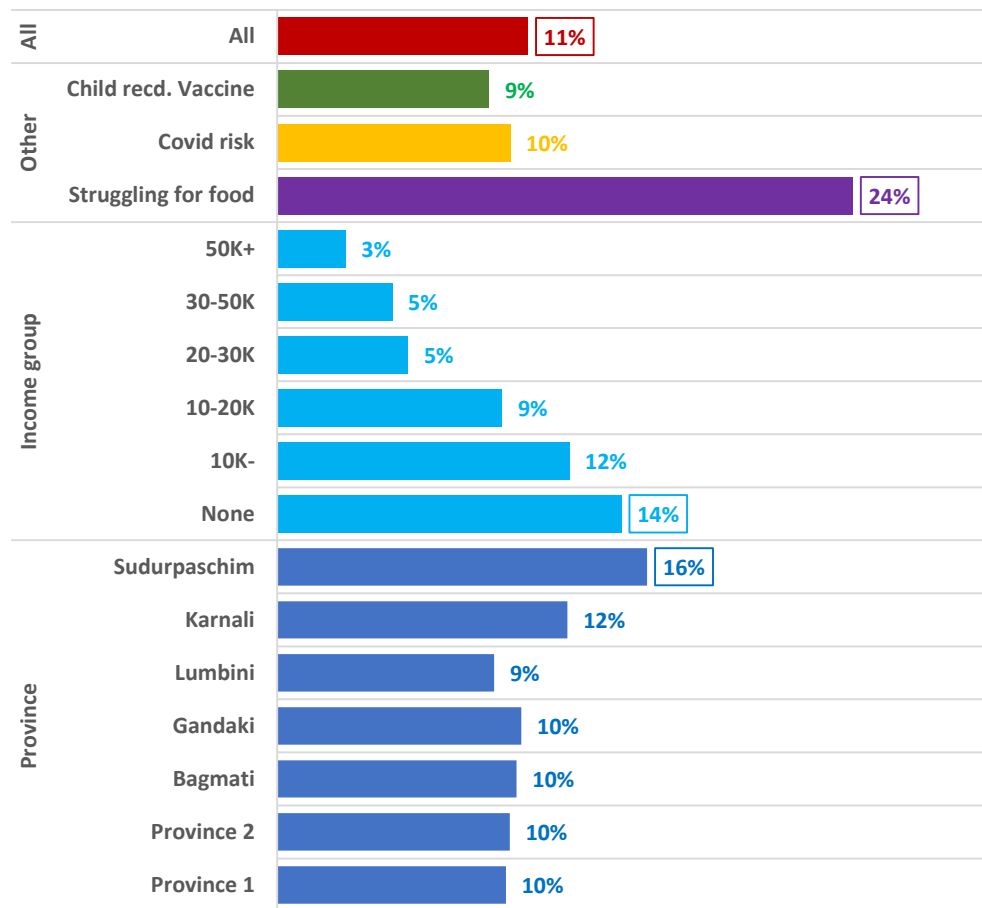


Symptoms of Covid-19 as identified by respondents
(per cent saying yes for each)

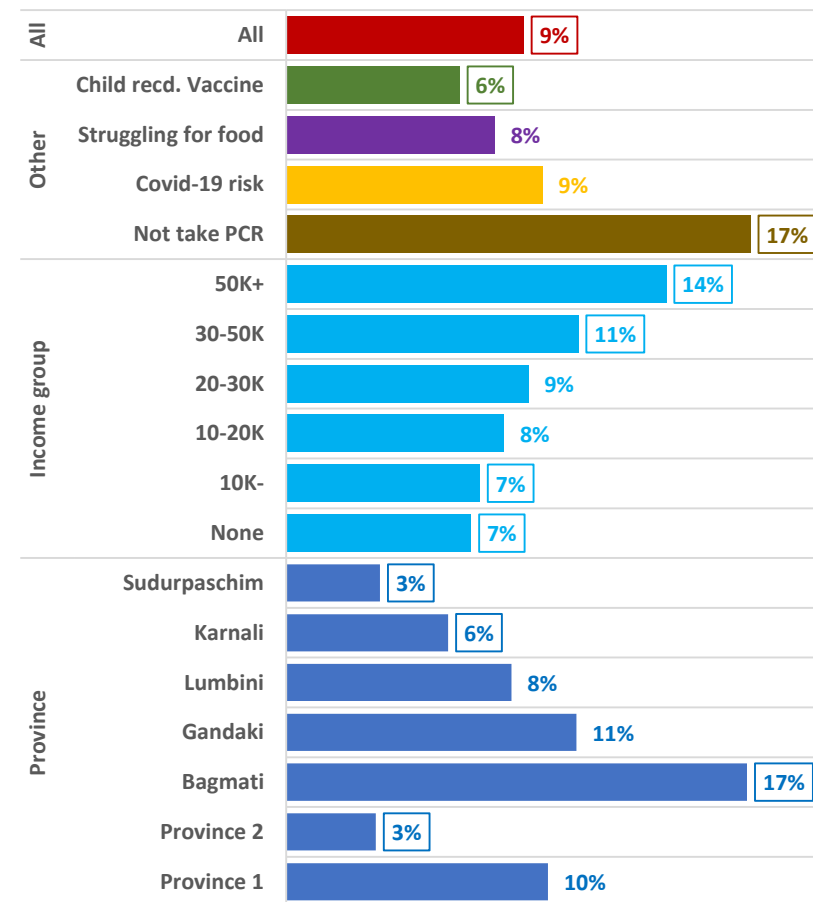


People at most risk of infection as identified by
respondent

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: 89% would take a PCR test even if not free, 11% would not. 91% were willing to take the covid-19 vaccine, 9% were not. For both outcomes there is considerable variation by income and other factors. Households struggling for food were the most unlikely to take the PCR test as were households in the lower income groups and in Sudurpaschim. Respondents unwilling to take the PCR test even if free, respondents from upper income groups and those from Province 1, Bagmati & Gandaki were most likely to eschew the Covid-19 vaccine if available. Fear of side effects and lack of trust were the most common reasons for eschewing the vaccine.

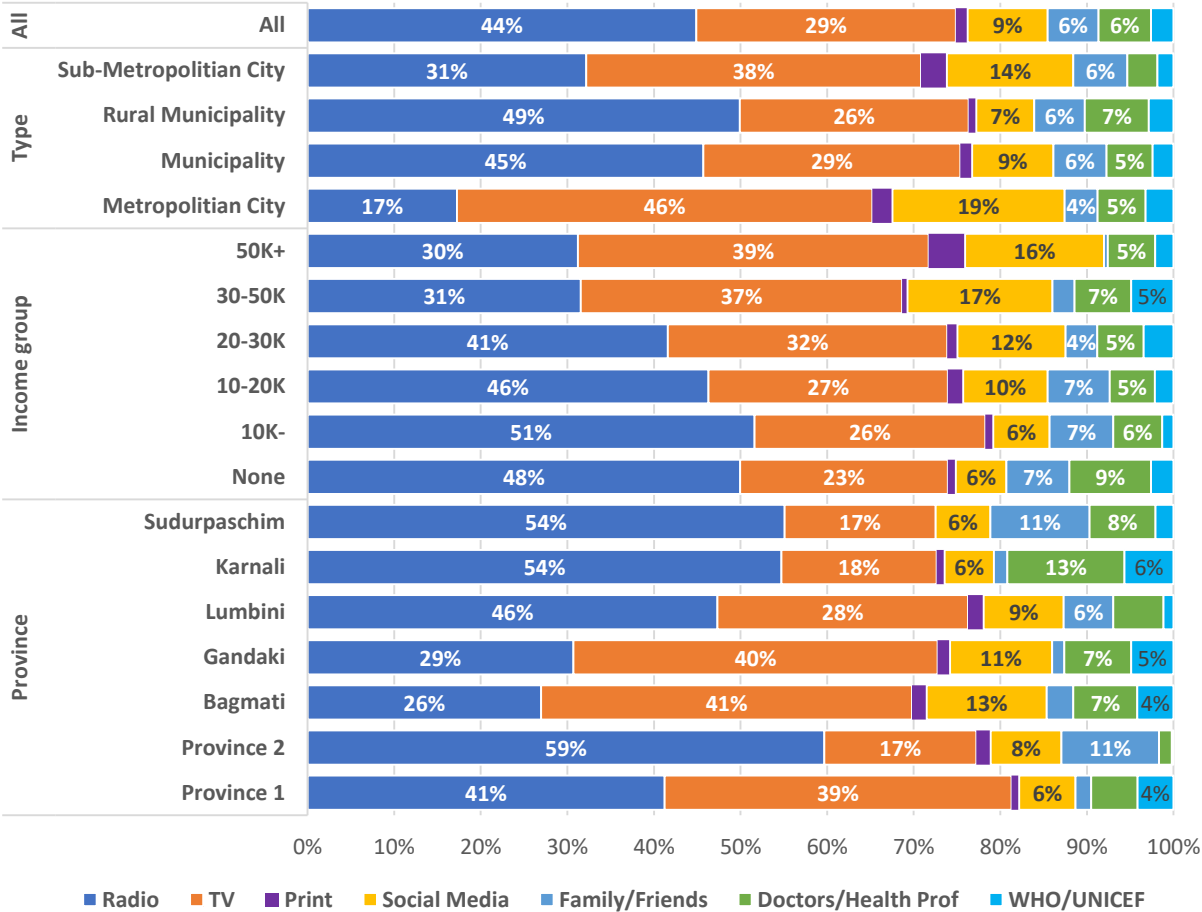
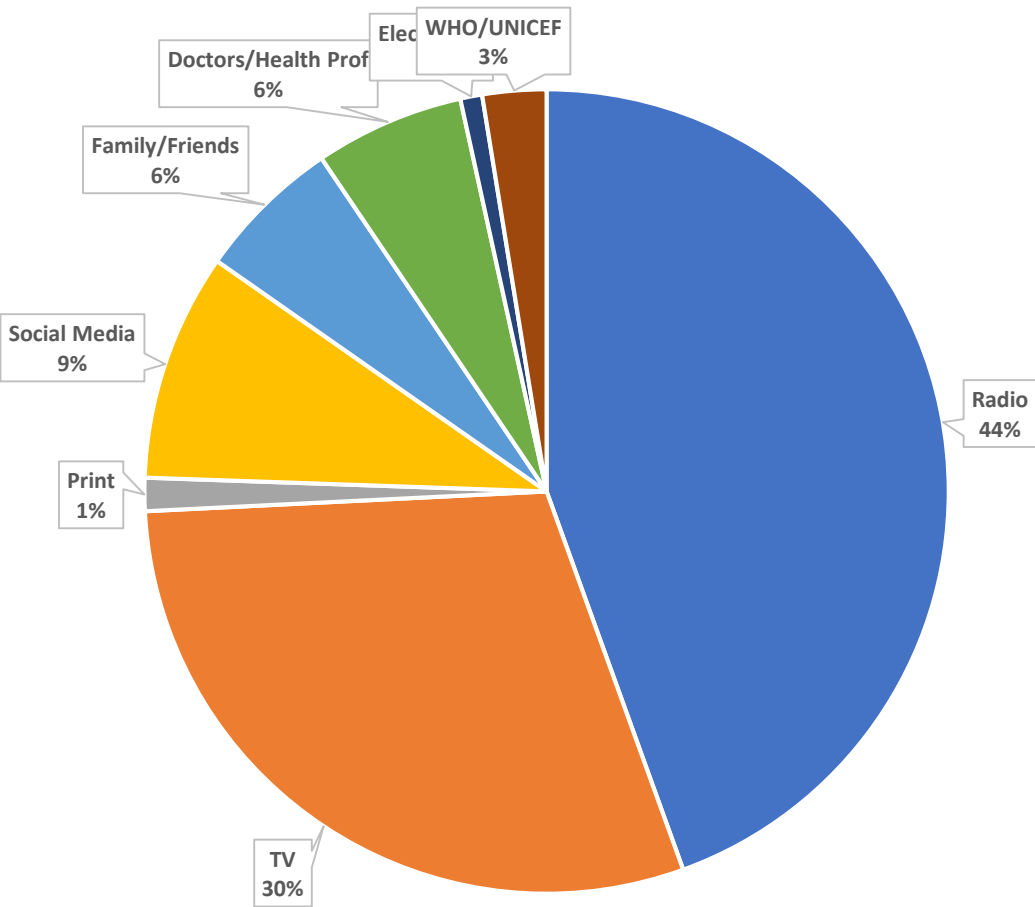


Per cent respondents **NOT** willing to take PCR test even if not free (Jan 21)



Per cent **NOT** willing to take Covid-19 Vaccine (Jan 21)

BEHAVIOUR AND KNOWLEDGE: The most trusted sources of information were radio (44%) and TV (30%) followed by social media (9%). Respondents from Province 2, Karnali, Sudurpaschim, from lower income groups and living in urban and rural municipalities relied overwhelmingly on radio (45%+) while the top income groups relied mainly on the TV (~40%).



CONCLUSION

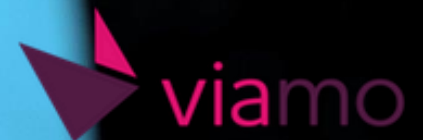


1. Sixth round shows continued recovery amidst challenges. As in many recoveries it may not be equitable and heightened multiple deprivations continue to exist for children
2. Critical concern for children living in households that have been without income, jobs or earnings or struggling for food for the last several rounds consecutively



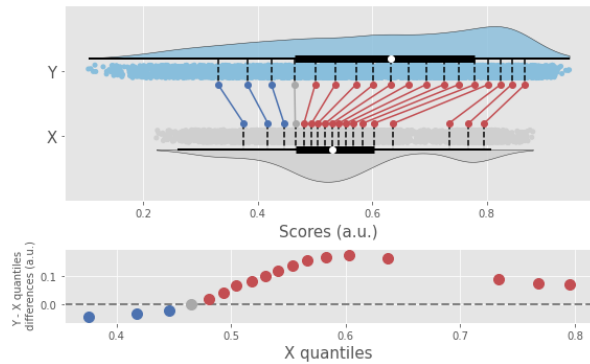
THANK YOU

unicef 
for every child

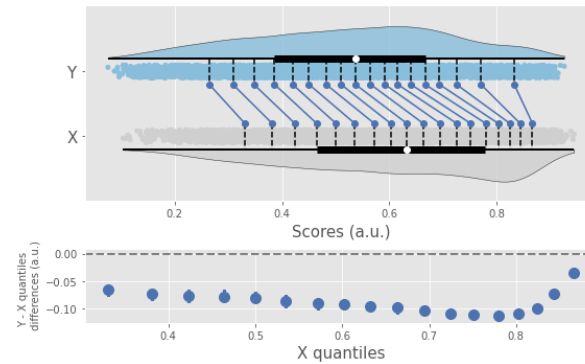


EXAMINING THE EXPERIENCE OF JOB/LIVELIHOOD LOSSES THROUGH ROUND 1 - 6

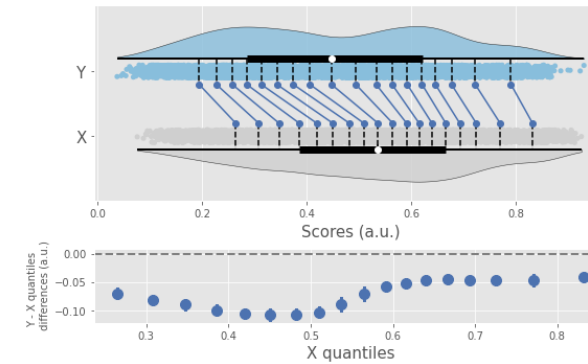
MAY & JUL



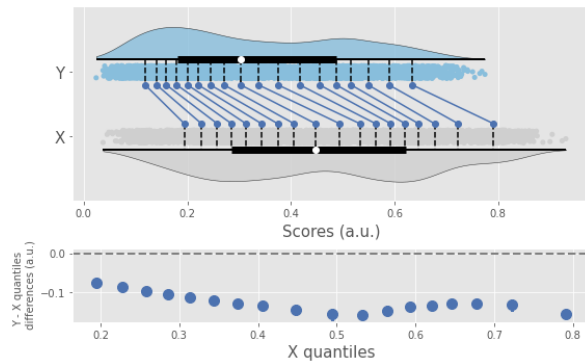
JUL & AUG



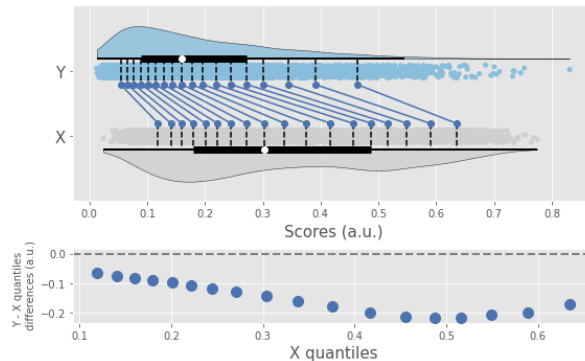
AUG & OCT



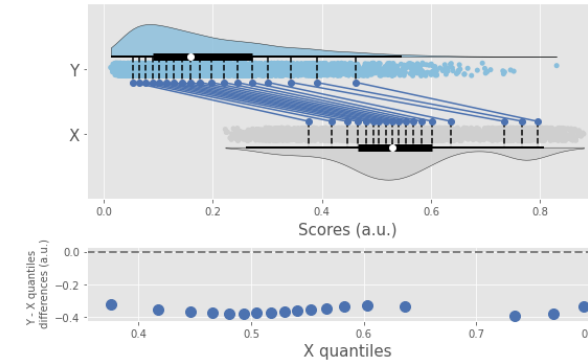
OCT & DEC



DEC & JAN 2021



MAY 20 & JAN 21

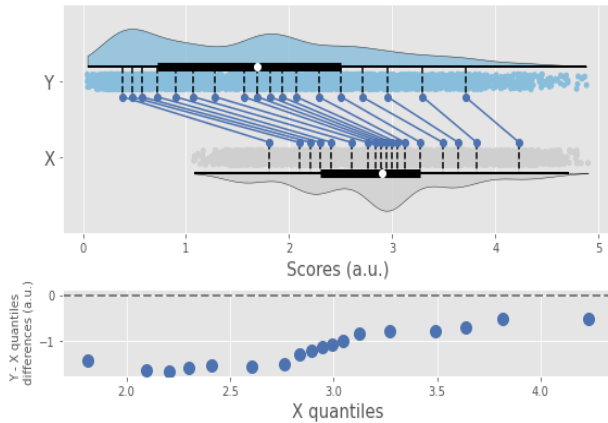


- Examine changes from an **equity perspective**
- Each panel compares the estimated **distribution of job/livelihood losses between periods** (lower graph first name, top graph second name)
- The plots **show how each quantile has shifted** (20 quantiles) between periods
- Helps **compare changes between lower and upper quantiles (increase or decrease)**
- Analytics done using **Python (Sci-Kit & Penguin packages for estimation and plotting)**

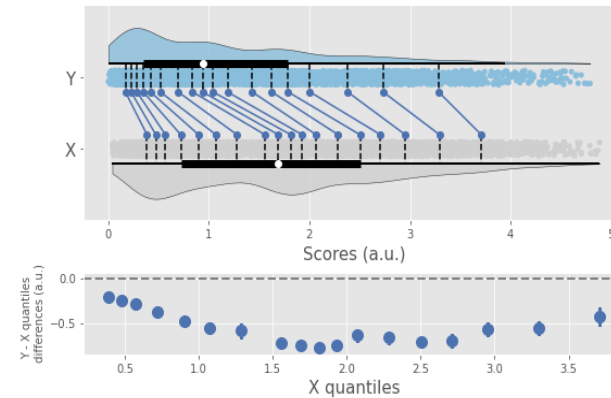
In July there was a significant increase in reported job/livelihood losses. The curve shifted to the right (an increase in the probability of job losses). However, losses were not even, those with a higher probability of job loss faced even higher chances of job losses while those at the lower tail improved their chances. Through July, August, Oct, December & January, one can see continuous improvements in the probability of job losses – the curves are shifting towards the left. By Jan 2021, overall job loss probabilities were much lower although it still varied by quantile.

EXAMINING THE DISTRIBUTION OF HH INCOMES THROUGH ROUND 1 - 6

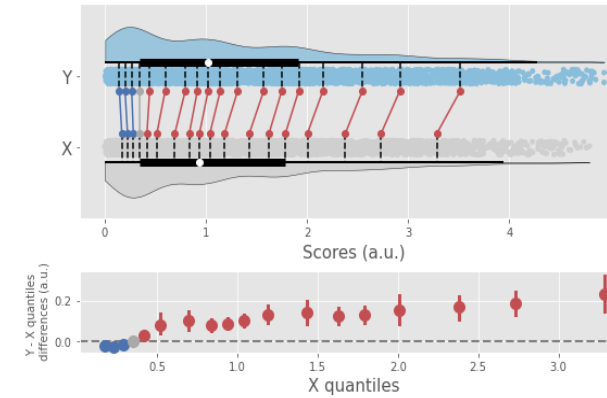
MAY & JUL



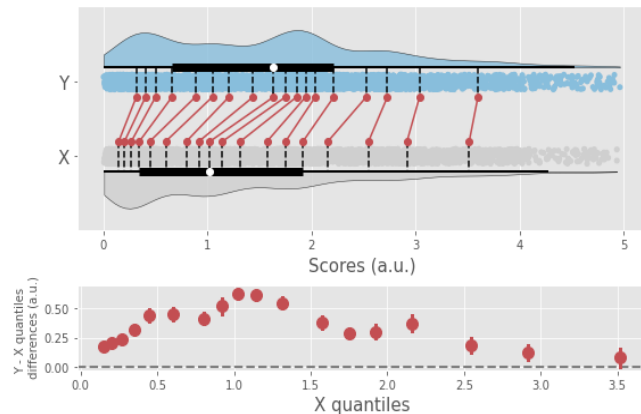
JUL & AUG



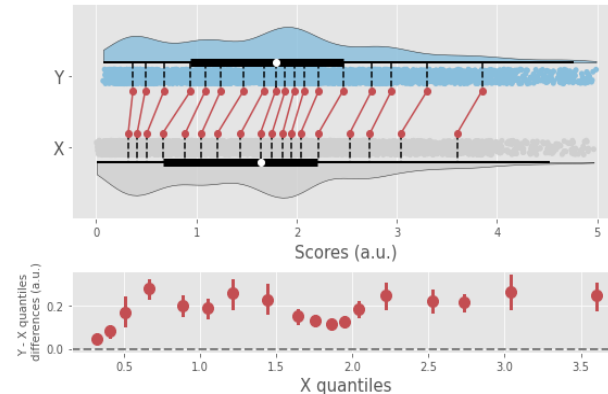
AUG & OCT



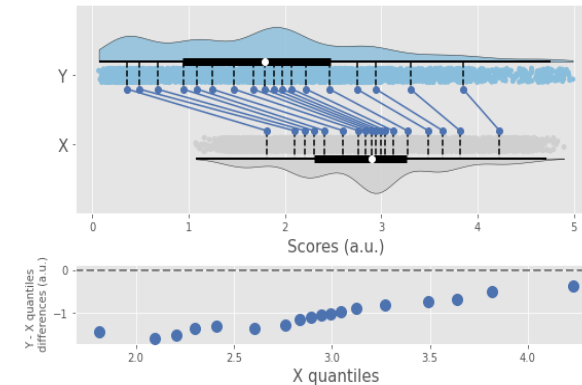
OCT & DEC



DEC & JAN 2021



MAY 2020 & JAN 2021



- Examine changes from an **equity perspective**
- Each panel compares the estimated **reported HH incomes between periods** (lower graph first name, top graph second name)
- The plots **show how each quantile has shifted** (20 quantiles) between periods
- Helps **compare changes between lower and upper quantiles** (increase or decrease)
- Analytics done using **Python (Sci-Kit & Pengouin packages for estimation and plotting)**